SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

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If you think you have the ability to sell a Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bond on the instalment plan write me stating your age, present occupation, and give me bank or other good references.

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Superintendent of Domestic Agencies,
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,
32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Headache

How it eats out the life of every tortured sufferer; what a nerve demoralizer it is. How many a fair face it has transformed into a distorted visage of haggard suffering. How many a happy, genial disposition has been soured and made morose and irritable by its torture. "Blood Wine" is almost a specific for all kinds of headaches: sick, nervous, neuralgia and stomach headaches, with tortured days and sleepless nights. It cools the overheated blood on its way to the fevered, throbbing brain, reduces respiration, clears the coated tongue, cleanses the system and removes every cause. Don't suffer any longer. Get a bottle of "Blood Wine." Fifty cents for a large bottle.

Mrs. John A. Colvin, 76 Main St., Fall River, Mass., says:

"For several years I suffered with a severe headache and constant dragging pains. I tried all kinds of medicines to no avail. I was finally persuaded to use 'Blood Wine' and the first bottle brought blessed relief. I also find its occasional use wards off colds."

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Makes You Well, Keeps You Well. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Liver Marks, Skin Eruptions, Constipation, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Pain in Back, Congested Kidneys, Sluggish Bowels, Bladder Disorders, Indigestion, Restores Beauty and Perfect Womanhood. Good for Grandpa, Loved by Grandma, Makes Father Strong, Helps Mother do the Housework, Makes the Girls and Boys Well, and Keeps Baby Good Natured all of the Time. The Genuine 35 cts. a package. Made only by MADISON MEDICINE CO., Madison, Wis.

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All work done in a skillful manner. German spoken.

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Full assortment—all the colors of the rainbow. You can do your own dyeing a very little expense. Make your old clothes look like new.

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The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tabules. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them

JAMMED IN A MASS

Engine Plows Through a Car In Which Thirteen Passengers Sat.

A BRAKEMAN'S BLUNDER

Because He Failed to Note That His Train Was Not In Clear Fearful Wreck Followed.

Passenger Train Runs Into a Freight At Cochrane Station, Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 8.—As a result of a collision between a passenger train and the rear end of a freight train on the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad last night at Cochrane station, seven men are dead, one is dying and five are injured. The dead: C. E. Stroud, baggagemaster cn passenger train; C. M. Boehmer, brakeman of passenger; John Stewart, passenger; four unidentified men. Among the injured is T. D. Cook, conductor of the passenger train, who will die.

The passenger train, which was from Pittsburg, was on time and had a clear track, according to the signals displayed. At the siding at Cochrane, it ran into the rear end of the extra freight which had taken the switch but failed to clear the main line. The officials of the road attribute the disaster to the failure of Patrick Quinn, the rear brakeman of the freight, to see that his train had fully cleared the main track. Quinn has not been found since the wreck. When the passenger locomotive struck the caboose of the freight it was forced back upon the combination baggage and smoking car. The thirteen passengers in this car were jammed against the rear end of the car in a mass. Three of the victims were killed immediately, two were roasted to death and two died on the way to the hospital. Almost immediately after the impact fire from the stove in the smoking car set fire to the wreckage and the imprisoned victims were tortured. Not a truck except those of the tender left the track. None of the passengers in the coaches was hurt.

CAUSES DEPRESSION

Caracas Affected By the Answer of the Allies.

Caracas, Jan. 8.—The answers of the powers to President Castro's last proposal relative to arbitration were delivered to President Castro last evening by United States Minister Bowen. A meeting of the cabinet was at once called to consider these communications. It is expected that the Venezuelan answers will be handed to Mr. Bowen at once to oe forwarded to Washington. It has been learned from an authoritative source that the answers of the powers delivered by Mr. Bowen have created a feeling of depression in Venezuelan government circles.

All sorts of rumors are current in Caracas concerning President Castro's answer to the communications of the powers, but none of them is reliable.

Loyal Bankers.

Caracas, Jan. 8.—The Bank of Venezuela and the Bank of Caracas have agreed to advance to President Castro money wherewith to pay the Venezuelan troops during the blockade.

Foiled Train Robbers.

Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 8.—An unsuccessful attempt to rob the United States mail was made on a Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg train near Gouverneur last night. Two men who boarded the train at Gouveneur forced an entrance into the mail car and commanded Clerk Stack to surrender the postal valuables. The clerk called for help and the express messenger responded, when one of the robbers jumped from the train, which was moving at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The other was captured. The fugitive has not been captured.

Mob Released Prisoners.

Lewisburg, Tenn., Jan. 8.—At midnight thirty masked men released W. P. Hopwood and W. H. Johnson from the Marshall county jail. The prisoners were charged with lynching a negro named John Davis, and a numerously signed petition to Judge Houston to grant a special term of court to try them had been refused. The crowd quietly departed, taking the alleged lynchers with them, and today the whereabouts of the fugitives is unknown. The town is quiet.

May Have to Stop Work.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Jan. 8.—The government is unable to provide funds with which to complete the railroad to the Pacific coast. It is negotiating with the American contractors for the discontinuance of the work and to receive an indemnity.

Cholera Stricken Soldiers.

Manila, Jan. 8.—The American garrison at Ormok, Island of Leyte, has been attacked by cholera. Nine men of Company B, 11th infantry, were seized by the disease and five of them died. The post at Ormok has been quarantined.

PRIMARY ELECTION

Committee On This Behalf Is Ready to Report.

Indianapolis, Jan. 8.—The primary election commission of Indianapolis made its bill ready today. It will be introduced in the senate the first of next week by Senator Thompson, and in the house by one of the Marion county members. From the general drift the proposed reform has a hard road to hoe. It is really a good measure of the kind, however, and it will probably receive serious consideration, as it was framed by such men as Addison C. Harris, former minister to Austria; John W. Kern, Roscoe O. Hawkins, Senator Thompson, Judge A. O. Marsh, Edgar A. Perkins of the State Federation of Labor, and J. G. McCullough, who drew the Minturn primary bill two years ago. The bill is to have a local option feature, and is to be mandatory in Marion and Vanderburg counties. Its most striking feature is that it throws the secrecy of the Australian ballot about the primary and cuts the county committees entirely out of the primaries. A commission to be appointed by the circuit court judges is created. It will be the duty of this commission and not the duty of the county committee, to provide the places for voting and to appoint the election officers. Another radical departure is that the county pays the expense of the primary.

J. B. Smith of Logansport, who will represent Cass and Fulton counties in the house, will introduce a bill that promises to cause much trouble. He proposes to repeal the metropolitan police law, which applies to Logansport, Muncie, Lafayette, Elwood, Kokomo, Anderson, Richmond, Hammond, Vincennes and a few other cities of that class. There was an effort two years ago to repeal this law as to several cities, but it failed. Since then, however, there has been a growing opposition to it in some places that it is said are now ready to back any attempt to take the law from the statutes. Smith says he either wants the law entirely repealed or to provide that the police commissioners be elected directly by the people.

Senator Fleming of Fort Wayne has already blossomed into a full-fledged leader, although he was not labeled as such by the Democratic caucus. Fleming, it is understood generally, has a few axes to grind with such men as Kern, Taggart and Fanning, who accomplished his defeat a year ago for chairman of the state committee. Fleming is modest as to what he intends to do, but it is known that he is very unfriendly to some of the old party bosses. It was largely due to him that the minority decided to give B. F. Shively of South Bend the complimentary vote for United States senator.

An important measure affecting municipalities promises to come up early in the session. The Municipal League of Indiana is behind a bill to repeal the law limiting the terms of city officials to two years. Prior to the last session the terms of the city officials were four years in all cities that did not have special charters. A hard fight was made two years ago to prevent the enactment of the present law. At a recent meeting of the league at Madison the officials inaugurated a plan to get back to old lines, and their legislative committee will be on the ground throughout the session.

The minority caucus last night selected the Hon. Benj. F. Shively of South Bend as the man upon whom the honor of the vote of the Democrats in the legislature for United States senator would descend. Mr. Shively responded in a brief speech in which he warmly thanked the members for the high compliment thus paid him, and expressed his appreciation of the honor. The occasion was seized upon by the members to give Mr. Shively a downright ovation.

Senator Crumpacker of Evansville is going to introduce a bill to establish a whipping post. He would make it apply largely to first offenders, but it is understood that his bill will be especially designed to catch wife-beaters and wife-deserters.

Terrific Explosion.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 8.—Fire followed by an explosion yesterday at Hobart caused a loss of $50,000. The fire started in a hardware store where dynamite was kept. The force of the explosion was so great that Cordell, Mountain Park, Mangum and Harrison, thirty miles from Hobart, reported the shocks. The town of Vista in southeastern Oklahoma has been destroyed by fire; loss, $25,000.

Boy's Idea of Joke.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 8.—Taylor Browning, eighteen years old, had a loaded revolver which he fired promiscuously to frighten a young woman who was passing. He shot at a policeman and was in turn fired at and arrested.

Indiana Postmasters.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The nominations of the following Indiana postmasters were confirmed by the senate yesterday: W. H. Hart, Huntington; L. E. Street, Brookston; H. Whitecotton, VanBuren; A. Sullivan, Garrett; E. B. Rhodes, West Baden.

A Broken Rail.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 8.—A broken rail caused a wreck on the Big Four railroad at Montmorenci, west of this city, last night, in which David B. Williams, brakeman, lost his life and three other trainmen were seriously injured.

GOLD AND SILVER

Precious Metals Common As Old Iron In the Great Indian Durbar.

IN THE LAND OF FAMINE

Barbaric Splendor Attends the Glittering Spectacle Now Going On At Curzon's Court.

Carriages of Silver No Uncommon Sight and Sedan Chairs of Pure Gold.

Delhi, India, Jan. 8.—Almost incalculable wealth of gold and silver was displayed as the seemingly never-ending medley of elephants, camels, troops, musicians and carriages, representing the different Indian states, passed and maneuvered before the dais in the great durbar review yesterday. The elephants carried howdahs and trappings of the purest gold and silver. There were carriages of pure silver and sedan chairs of gold.

During temporary stoppages of the procession half a dozen bands, some carried all on one elephant, played different airs, while the retainers, clad in mail and armed with lances and swords, yelled their battle cries and fought in the arena. The Maharaja of Japur sent horsemen in simple armor riding on golden saddles and carrying red and white pennons.

The Maharac of Kota sent many camels carrying swivel guns, a force of military ascetics and a number of quaint musicians. The camel men of the Mahrajah of Alwar were uniforms of blue and yellow. An elephant carriage drawn by four elephants, followed the Alwar horsemen which were clad in mail armor and whose horses reared in salute to the royal personage present. An elephant from the state of Datia also saluted the dais, salaaming several times before it. The Shan men of Burmah carried golden gongs and teapots and wore golden helmets. The carriage of the state of Jind was of pure silver and drawn by four black horses with golden harness.

The carriage of the state officers of Patalia was also of silver decorated with gold. A dwarf from the state of Nabha was followed by a giant seven feet ten inches high. The contingent from Kashmir closed the procession.

A LONG SLEEP

Illinois Girl Slumbers For One Hundred Days.

Centralia, Ill., Jan. 8.—The 100th day of the remarkable sleep of Miss Dora Meek yesterday found her better than last week, though showing no sign of awaking. She has been silent since September 28, sleeping soundly about eighteen hours a day, and the remainder of the remainder of the time sitting with her head drooping as though asleep, eyes half shut, apparently hearing nothing and seeing nothing. The young woman went to sleep during the excitement resulting from a lovers' quarrel. She takes a little nourishment and is in fair physical condition. Medicine, hypnotism, spiritualism and charms have failed to arouse her.

Ready for Action.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—The committee appointed by the Illinois Manufacturers' association to pursue the investigation into the causes of the coal famine in this city called upon State's Attorney Deneen yesterday afternoon and urged upon him the advisability of empaneling a special grand jury to act upon a volume of evidence collected tending to show illegal methods employed by the coal dealers to raise the price of coal. The committee left with the understanding that further facts bearing on the situation would be presented to the state's attorney.

Repelled the Intruders.

Eureka, Nev., Jan. 8.—J. A. Traylor, manager of the York and Nevada Copper company's mine, was attacked yesterday in the company's office at Keystone by twelve men, said to be members of the miners' union, who intended running him out of town. They caught Traylor and threw him down, but he managed to break away and began to shoot. James Staggs, Sam Johnson and J. S. Smith were killed and three other men were wounded.

Honduras In Turmoil.

Panama, Colombia, Jan. 8.—News has been received here that the threatened revolutionary movement in Honduras is becoming more serious. Manuel Bonilla was elected president of Honduras by a big majority last October. President Sierra, however, refused to turn over the presidential power to Senor Bonilla and is continuing his efforts to persuade the Honduranian congress to declare the election of Senor Bonilla null and illegal.

Winter Hurricane.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 8.—A northwest wind which began Monday, for twenty hours averaged 46 miles an hour, reaching a maximum of 72 miles. Houses and public buildings have suffered damage of not less than $10,000. Telegraph service in South Dakota is almost entirely disabled and damage to telephones amounts to fully 30 per cent.

A REIGN OF TERROR

Evidence Concerning Outrageous Conditions In Mining Field.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—The non-union men yesterday continued to occupy the attention of the coal strike commission in presenting evidence of lawlessness in the anthracite coal regions during the strike. The testimony included many acts of violence, from murder down to assault and larceny. Dynamite played a leading part in the alleged persecution of non-union men and their relatives. Five witnesses testified to their houses being more or less seriously damaged by persons, some of whom were known to be union men, placing high explosives on the property; other witnesses told of a dam being blown up, one locomotive damaged, steam pipes in different collieries broken and damaged by dynamite, bridges and fences damaged by incendiary fires, and the attempted wrecking of trains. One said he was stabbed, several of the witnesses were boycotted, and several others told of being beaten by crowds and of their houses being stoned. Besides this a young woman told the commission she was dismissed as a school teacher because her brother chose to work during the strike, a young man testified that he was attacked as he was coming out of church after being married, forcing him to secure refuge in a colliery while his bride got home as best she could. Another witness said he was afraid to attend the funeral of his mother, who died while he was working behind a colliery stockade. One witness told of having been punished by a mob which forced him to walk fifteen miles at the head of a cheering crowd of strikers. Other testimony was also presented to show that a reign of terror existed in the territory affected by the strike and that members of the union were largely responsible for it.

Family Deserts Him.

Vienna, Jan. 8.—At a council of the members of the Tuscan branch of the Hapsburg family, at which Arch duke Ludwig Victor represented Emperor Francis Joseph, it was resolved to pay forthwith to Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, who accompanied his sister, the crown princess of Saxony, when she eloped to Geneva with M. Giron, his eventual share of the family fortune and dismiss him from the family.

Big Celebration Planned.

Boston, Jan. 8.—The 22nd anniversary of the formation of the first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Feb. 2 next will be celebrated by 4,000,000 members in all parts of the world, according to the expectations of the officers of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

A Brief Honeymoon.

Milwaukee, Jan. 8.—William H. Bradley, an aged millionaire lumberman, who was married Monday, while he was dying, to Miss Marie Hannemier, his secretary, is dead. He died in the same chair he occupied during the marriage ceremony.

MARKET REPORT

Prevailing Prices For Grain, Provisions and Livestock on Jan. 7.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Wagon, 73c; No. 2 red strong 74½
Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 42¾
Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 34.
Cattle—Slow at $3.50@5.60
Hogs—Quiet at $6@6.75
Sheep—Steady at $2@3.50
Lambs—Steady at $3@5.50

Grain and Provisions at Chicago.

	Opened.	Closed
Wheat—		
Jan	$ .71¼	$ .71⅛
May	.75⅜	.75¼
July	.72¾	.73
Corn—		
Jan	.47⅜	.47
May	.43⅝	.43⅝
July	.42⅝	.42¾
Oats—		
Jan	.32⅝	
May	.34⅛	.34⅝
July	.31⅞	.32
Pork—		
Jan	17.20	17.45
May	16.07	16.12
July		
Lard—		
Jan	9.90	9.82½
May	9.47	9.45
July	9.30	9.32
Ribs—		
Jan.	8.52	8.57
May	8.72	8.75
July	8.72	8.75

Closing cash market—Wheat; 74c, corn, 47c; oats, 32½c; pork, $17.45; lard, $9.82 ribs, $8.57.

Louisville Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—No. 2 new, 72c.
Corn—No. 2 white, 63c; No. 2 mixed, 62c.
Oats—No. 2 mixed, 35½c; No. 2 white, 37½c.
Cattle—Steady at $2.75@5.
Hogs—Steady at $5@6.70.
Sheep—Steady at $2@3.
Lambs—Steady at $3.50@4.50.

Cincinnati Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red, 78c
Corn—Firm; No. 2 mixed 48c.
Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c
Cattle—Steady at $2@5.
Hogs—Active at $4.65@6.50.
Sheep—Slow at $2@4.
Lambs—Dull at $3@5.75

Chicago Livestock.

Cattle—Dull; steers $4.25@6.30; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.50.
Hogs—Active at $6.30@6.80
Sheep—Steady at $2.50@4.75
Lambs—Steady at $3.50@5.75

New York Livestock.

Cattle—Slow at $3.75@5.80
Hogs—Quiet at $5.75@6.75.
Sheep—Slow at $2.25@4.50
Lambs—Steady at $2.25@6.37½

East Buffalo Livestock.

Cattle—Steady at $2.75@6.
Hogs—Active at $7.10@6.65
Sheep—Steady at $2.25@3.66
Lambs—Steady at $4.75@8.10

Toledo Grain.

Wheat—Dull; cash, 77; May, 80
Corn—Dull; No. 2 cash, 45c.
Oats—Active, No. 2 cash, 35c.

HOOSIER SOLONS

Get Together In Legislative Session For the Sixty-Third Time.

THE OPENING SCENES

Gov. Durbin Read His Message In Person and Was Accorded Close Attention.

Henry W. Marshall Elected Speaker of the Lower House By Big Majority.

Indianapolis, Jan. 8.—The sixty-third regular session of the general assembly of Indiana was organized for business today. Both branches met at 10. There was the usual crowd of spectators both in the gallery and on the floors, and some of the older members were handsomely remembered with flowers. The prospective lawmakers were on the scene early, as they did not care to miss any of the preliminaries. The senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Gilbert. Union B. Hunt, secretary of state, called the house to order. The invocation in the senate was by the Rev. J. Cumming Smith of the Tabernacle church, Indianapolis. The Rev. H. J. Norris of Winchester invoked the Divine blessing in the house. After this the new members of the senate stood up and the oath of office was administered by Judge J. V. Hadley, present chief justice of the supreme court of the state. The oath of office in the house was administered by Judge William J. Henley of Rushville, of the appellate court.

Following the administering of the oath in the house, the name of Henry W. Marshall of Lafayette was placed in nomination by the Republicans for speaker. L. Ert Slack of Franklin was put forward by the Democrats for speaker. The vote was a mere formality, as the Republicans outnumber the Democrats nearly two to one. The new speaker was cordially greeted as he assumed the gavel. He made a brief speech thanking the members for their support and bespeaking the hearty co-operation of the entire house in administering the affairs for the benefit of the state.

The senate adjourned at 11, and the members came over and sat with the house during the reading of the governor's message. This occupied over an hour, but the governor, who read his message in person, was given flattering attention. After the reading the house and the senate met separately, but after transacting the brief routine, adjourned. Speaker Marshall will not announce his committees until Monday.

A bill was passed under suspension of rules in both houses appropriating $115,000 for the expenses of the session.

The caucuses last night were interesting only as an experience to the new members. The action of the Republican house caucus follows: Speaker, Henry W. Marshall; caucus chairman, R. E. Kirkman, Richmond; principal clerk, W. E. Reagan, Indianapolis; assistant clerk, George D. Heilman, Evansville; doorkeeper, G. F. Ogden, Wabash. The senate Republican caucus resulted as follows: Joint caucus chairman, Senator Kittinger, Anderson; president pro tem, Senator Matson, Indianapolis; caucus chairman, Senator Dausman, Elkhart; principal secretary, H. L. Hutson, Indianapolis; assistant secretary, Fred Snyder, Angola; doorkeeper, Clemer Pelzer, Boonville.

A FINE BOOK

Report of Indiana Game Commissioner a Work of Art.

Indianapolis, Jan. 8.—The biennial report of the commissioner of fisheries and game for Indiana is just out. It is one of the handsomest volumes ever issued by the state and contains 600 pages, printed upon extra fine book paper. There are 120 fine illustrations in the report. Anyone desiring a free copy must apply to their state senator or member of the legislature.

A Modern Solomon.

Bluffton, Ind., Jan. 8.—Allie Flowers, a young man who is totally blind, has been acquitted of a charge of stealing chickens by Mayor Mock, who held that Flowers could not see the chickens in the daylight, to say nothing of picking out the best in the coop at night.

A Careless Hunter.

Elizabethtown, Ind., Jan. 8.—Charles Kirby, while on a hunt a few days ago, stopped on a fence to rest. The gun in his hands was cocked and the muzzle rested on his foot. The gun was accidentally discharged, the shot striking him in the instep.

City Is Sued.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 8.—Samuel S. Snyder, a dairyman who was sent to a hospital for smallpox, when it developed that he had a mild case of chickenpox, will bring suit against the city for damages.

Died at a Hundred.

Valparaiso, Ind., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Mary Kern, who recently celebrated her one hundredth birthday, is dead.

QUAY AND BEVERIDGE

Do Not Agree On the New Statehood Bill.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The session of the house yesterday lasted a little more than two hours. The senate bill for the redemption of the silver coinage of the Hawaiian Islands and its recoinage into United States coin, was passed after an hour's debate. Hawaiian silver coins will be legal tender until Jan. 1, 1904, Hawaiian silver certificates shall be redeemed before Jan. 1, 1905, and thereafter they cannot lawfully circulate as money. Several bills of minor importance also were passed. The Philippine constabulary bill was made a special order for today.

The senate discussed the bill for the reorganization of the militia and also the statehood bill. When the statehood bill came up Mr. Beveridge had read a number of resolutions adopted at the recent convention in Oklahoma favoring single statehood with Indian Territory. Mr. Quay, who is leading the fight for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico, criticised the resolutions, saying the people who adopted them had not acted intelligently because the single statehood bill had been withdrawn. He further charged that they did not represent the sentiment of a majority of the people of Oklahoma.

A Compromise Project.

Washington, Jan. 8.—There was a renewal in the senate yesterday of the talk of a compromise of the differences on the statehood question on the basis of two states, one to be composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and the other of New Mexico and Arizona. The leaders on both sides refused to consider the suggestion, but other senators appeared to regard it as a feasible means of bringing to a close a debate which bids fair to consume much of the time of the session.

HOW IT WAS DONE

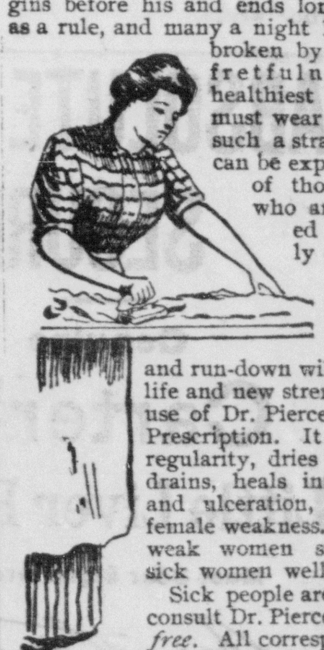
Natives Testify Against Maj. Glenn In Courtmartial.

Manila, Jan. 8.—Two natives, former officials of Calbayog, Island of Samar, were yesterday's witnesses at the trial of Major Edwin F. Glenn of the Fifth infantry, who is charged with unlawfully and wilfully killing seven prisoners of war. The witnesses told of Major Glenn's arrival at Calbayog, and of his having directed the citizens of that place to assemble in his office. When the citizens appeared Major Glenn read them Gen. Smith's circular and advised them to aid the Americans in the pacification of the island. He said this pacification was in their hands and directed them to go out and confer with the insurgents. He warned the citizens that if the insurgents failed to surrender they would be used as guides to conduct an American column against the enemy. One witness testified that Maj. Glenn had taxed him with knowing the location of General Lukban's camp. He said the major warned him that if he failed to find Lukban he would be either hanged or shot. Witnesses gave the names of the seven guides who are alleged to have been executed under Major Glenn's orders. They did not, however, give any testimony regarding the executions.

Big Bank Swindle.

Nacogdoches, Tex., Jan. 8.—It is claimed that the developments in the failure of the Wellermark bank at Nacogdoches and Henderson show that forged notes and compress receipts to a large amount caused the suspension. It is also stated that investigations have disclosed $110,000 of fraudulent paper and that the operations have been carried on for a long time and many banks in south Texas are said to have been caught for amounts ranging from small sums to $10,000.

The 8 Hour Day



Which the working man has fought for and succeeded in obtaining is something the wife has no share in. Her day begins before his and ends long after it, as a rule, and many a night her rest is broken by the baby's fretfulness. The healthiest woman must wear out under such a strain. What can be expected then of those women who are weakened by womanly diseases?

Women who are weak, worn-out and run-down will find new life and new strength in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I suffered with female weakness about eight years—tried several doctors but derived no benefit until I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. John Green, of Danville, Boyle Co., Ky. "This medicine was recommended to me by other patients. I have taken six bottles and I feel like another person."

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription," is only seeking to make the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. His profit is your loss. Refuse all substitutes.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JAY C. SMITH, EDW. A. REMY, } Editors and Publisers.

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DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Monts	1 50
One Month	45
One Week	10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance	$1 00

THURSDAY JANUARY 8, 1903,

WAR STORIES.

The special series of articles for the REPUBLICAN this week will be three war stories by George L. Kilmer, one of the best writers of war stories in the country. They will appear as follows:

Friday Jan. 9—"Raiders Foiled at Springfield, Mo." A story of the heroic defense of the town by Union militia, including the quinine brigade, against a superior force of confederates.

Saturday Jan. 10—"First Fight of the Alabama." A graphic account of the first fight and the victory of the Alabama, a confederate gunboat.

Monday Jan. 12—"Weitzel's Dash on Bayou Teche." A thrilling story of a fight in Louisiana in the campaign preliminary to the attack on Vicksburg.

GOVERNOR DURBIN'S message which was read to the legislature before adjournment today will be found on the fourth page of the REPUBLICAN today. Read it over carefully.

Now that Cantrell, the Indianapolis ghoul, has declared that he will not testify against any of those who helped him carry on his grave-robbing business, but will simply plead guilty and take his medicine, Dr. Alexander may improve and be ready for trial.

STATE TREASURER LEVY dug down in his vest pocket the first of the week and brought out $200,000 which was immediately sent to Winslow, Lanier & Company to apply on the state debt. Thus the promise of the republicans to keep on reducing the state debt is being fulfilled.

THE friends of Senator "Jack" Lawler are relieved. They see by the morning papers that he reached Indianapolis and was ready to be interviewed before he deposited his new suit case. Senator Lawler wants some legislation relative to carrying concealed weapons and may introduce a bill for that purpose. He is of the opinion that too many private citizens go about with revolvers in their pistol pockets or big knives up their sleeves or in their bootlegs. He thinks such a practice is contrary to our civilization and good society. He would fine a man fifty dollars for the first offense and for the second he would make it a hundred, with a jail sentence added. We are with the senator on this proposition and will lend him all the aid we can.

Commissioners' Court.

The county commissioners met in regular session Monday. H. F. W. Hackman succeeded Ezra Whitcomb on the board.

Liquor licenses were granted to R. E. Mahan, of Vallonia, and R. W. Shepard, of Seymour. T. J. Brown, of Kurtz, was denied a license.

Dr. Fred Heller was appointed physician for the poor farm and jail.

W. M. Buhner, Ezra Whitcomb and Garrett Schepman were appointed receivers for a road petitioned for in Vernon township.

It was recommended that Frank Slaven and Emerson Ireland be admitted to the school for feeble minded.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

C. C. Murray, Panhadle claim agent, was here between trains this morning.

Most of the trains are running late these days. In fact passenger trains as a rule have been late for three or four weeks.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SHORT ON HEAT.

Shields School Building too Cold for Comfort.

During this cold weather the janitors of the Shields school building are working over time trying to get the building warm enough for comfort. Though they are doing their best they are meeting with only fair success.

A representative of the REPUBLICAN visited the building between eleven and twelve o'clock this forenoon and found some of the rooms comfortable and others entirely too cold for teachers and pupils. In one of the rooms on the first floor the thermometer stood at 76, in another 73, another 64, and another 58. These rooms were all on the same floor. The temperature in the high school assembly room was 56 and the class rooms were not much better The teachers and pupils found it to their advantage to make use of their wraps all during the forenoon. A stove was put up in the assembly room before noon today and with this addition it is believed the room can be kept comfortable. A stove has also been put up in the primary room.

Such low temperature in the school rooms is not good for the health of the pupils and the teachers. The temperature should be kept about 70, with plenty of ventilation. Whatever the difficulty is it should be removed as speedily as possible. Cold school rooms are a menace to the health of the pupils and teachers.

THE KADIAK BEAR.

His Winter Habits Much Like Those of Bears the World Over.

The Kadiak bear finds no trouble in getting all the food he wants during the berry season and during the run of the various kinds of salmon, which lasts from June until October. At this period he fattens up, and upon this fat he lives through his long winter sleep. When he wakes in the spring, he is very weak and hardly able to move, so his first aim is to recover the use of his legs. This he does by taking short walks when the weather is pleasant, returning to his den every night. This light exercise lasts for a week or so, when he sets out to seek upon the beach kelp, which acts as a purge. He now lives upon roots, principally of the salmon berry bush, and later nibbles the young grass. These carry him along until the salmon arrive, when he becomes exclusively a fish eater until the berries are ripe. I have been told by the natives that just before he goes into his den he eats berries only, and his stomach is now so filled with fat that he really eats but little.

The time when the bears go into winter quarters depends upon the severity of the season. Generally speaking, it is in early November, shortly after the cold weather has set in. Most bears sleep uninterruptedly until spring, but occasionally they are found wandering about in midwinter. My natives seemed to think that only those bears which have found uncomfortable quarters are restless and that they leave their dens at this time of the year only for the purpose of finding better ones.—From "Big Game of Western Alaska," by James H. Kidder, in Outing.

Needless Alarm.

Dangerous things look safe, and safe things look dangerous. The trouble is all in the beholder's eye, as the common expression is. An Englishman was on a voyage to Spain.

Ships were flying by of varying shape, rig and color. One, the Englishman noticed, was bearing slowly down toward him, with her cargo piled on deck half way up the masts. What could she be? How could she hope, laden in this way, to live out the faintest suspiciou of a gale?

The English traveler was considerably exercised about her. Something surely ought to be done to make such rascally "deck loading" illegal and impossible. He scanned the vessel with his glass. The breeze was light, but she rode buoyantly. At last a sailor cleared up the mystery.

"Why, sir," he said bluntly, "she's only a coaster loaded with cork."

Advantage of Advertising.

"Will you allow me to ask you a question?" interrupted a man in the audience.

"Certainly, sir," said the spellbinder.

"You have been giving us a lot of figures about immigration, increase in wealth and all that," said the man. "Let's see what you know about figures yourself. How do you find the greatest common divisor?"

Slowly and deliberately the orator took a drink of water.

Then he pointed his finger at the questioner, lightning flashed from his eyes, and he replied in a voice that made the gas jets quiver:

"Advertise for it, you ignoramus!"—Chicago Tribune.

He Caught Him.

Slick (to Blossom)—Is this Mr. Bloomer's office?

Blossom—No. His office is across the hall.

Slick (leaving the door open as he walks out)—Thank you, sir.

Blossom—Hi! Come back and close that door. Haven't you any doors in your house?

Slick—Yes, sir, but they all have springs on 'em. Allow me to show you, sir, my patient double back action door spring. It closes without a bang and is warranted to last a lifetime.

Professor Was Noting Things.

"Wasn't it a terrifying experience," asked his friend, "when you lost your foothold and went sliding down the mountain side?"

"It was exciting, but extremely interesting," said the college professor. "I could not help noticing all the way down with what absolute accuracy I was following along the line of least resistance."—Chicago Tribune.

DECLINED HIS PENSION.

Fourteenth Indiana Man Getting Some Free Notices.

John A. Daley, a veteran of the Fourteenth Indiana, has declined to accept a pension and has gained national prominence by so doing.

Mr. Daley now lives at Topeka, Kan., and some time ago he applied for a pension for disabilities received in the service of his country. In due time the claim was allowed and Mr. Daley was informed that his name was on the pension roll for $12 a montn. Daley immediately wrote the department and declined to accept it. Commissioner Ware was so surprised that he sent a man clear to Topeka to investigate. Mr. Daley was found to be suffering from many bodily ailments contracted in the army, but still retaining a vigorous intellect.

The old man explained that some of his neighbors had questioned his army record and he applied for the pension to show them that he was entitled to it, but now that his record had been cleared he was satisfied adding that the government was paying out too many millions for pensions as it was without putting his name on the list.

The pension authorities are keeping Daley's money for him, expecting him to change his mind.

Croup.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup, is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of it, and for this purpose no medicine has received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in experimenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended, but give this medicine as directed and all symptoms of croup will quickly disappear. For sale by C. W. Milhous drug store.

Legislature in Session.

The legislature convened at 10 o'clock this morning and after organizing listened to the reading of the Governor's message. The officers of the senate and house decided in caucus will be:

President Pro Tem of the Senate and Floor Leader—Senator Fred E Matson, Indianapolis.

Senate Caucus Chairman—Senator E. Dausman, Elkhart.

Principal Secretary—Harmon L. Huston, Indianapolis.

Assistant Secretary—Fred Snyder, Angola.

Principal Doorkeeper—Clamer Pelzer, Boonville.

Senator W. A. Kittinger, of Anderson, will be elected joint caucus chairman, unless he declines.

The House officers are:

Speaker—Henry Marshall, Lafayette

Caucus Chairman—R. E. Kirkman, Richmond.

Principal Clerk—W. E. Reagan, Indianapolis.

Assistant Clerk—George D. Heilman, Evansville.

Principal Doorkeeper—G. F. Ogden, Wabash.

A Life at Stake.

If you but knew the splendid merit of Foley's Honey and Tar you would never be without it. A dose or two will prevent an attack of pneumonia or la prippe. It may save your life. All druggists.

Fashion Hints for Winter.

The shirt-waist costume is essential to a perfectly appointed wardrobe, and velveteen of good quality is desirable for its development.

Cape collars distinguish nearly all tne new coats and jackets.

Velvet has been the material par excellence of the season, and it will undoubtedly continue in favor.

The cloth costume will be a prominent feature of the Spring fashions, and white mohair with a silky surface is promised an unprecedented reign.

Crepe de Chine is the most artistic material for evening gowns or those intended for semi-formal occasions; but many of the evening dresses are made of chiffon and lace, and show narrow borders of fur, chinchilla or mink tail.

Lace becomes more and more a feature of fashionable dress, and leather has an importont position in trimmings this season.

Muffs have grown to a prodigous size.—From the Delineator for February.

"Uncle Hess" will be the next attraction at the opera house. "Uncle Hess" and his band will be on hand January 15.

If you have a bad taste in your mouth, feel bad, nervous, fretful, pain after eating, nausea, Rocky Mountain Tea will cure you in 30 days. No cure no pay. 35 cents. W. F. Peter Drug Comany.

I love thee, O yes I love thee,
But it's all that I can ever be,
For in my visions in the night,
My dreams are Rocky Mountain Tea.
W. F. Peter Drug Co.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FARMER LIFE IDEAL

THE LOT OF THE TILLER OF THE SOIL IS TO BE ENVIED.

Drudges In City Shops Know Nothing of His Independence, and Although the Work Is Hard and Incessant the Reward Is Sure.

If some of the farmers who are discouraged because they have not made a fortune off their farms and who feel inclined to envy their brother toilers in the city, imagining that life in the city is more desirable than theirs, easier and filled with plenty of leisure to enjoy all the pleasures with which the rustic imagination gilds and glorifies those distant scenes and activities, they need only try to find out their mistake. "Far fields are green" and lose much of their attractiveness upon a nearer view.

To the city man of ordinary means and opportunities, who, like the ordinary farmer, has no bank account to fall back upon in case of emergency, life is one "demnition grind" and without the soothing influences of nature that surround the farmer to quiet the fever and unrest with which the struggle, competition and turmoil around him keep his nerves on the rack day after day. As a rule, such men are not their own masters, but must order their speech, demeanor and inclinations to please the powers that have control over their daily doings in order to keep bread in the mouths and clothes on the backs of both themselves and their families.

The farmer, if he does not feel well, can rise in the morning at whatever hour it pleases him so to do, for an hour or so or a day or two does not make much difference in his affairs, except at the most critical periods of planting and harvesting. He can have his own opinions, and voice them, too, on politics and religion and all the stirring questions of the day without fear of antagonizing the powers that be, who can "sack" him if his views and opinions do not happen to coincide with those of his masters or "overlord" (the boss).

That the farmer is a hard worker nobody can deny. Tilling the soil is not easy work. Since God gave the command to man to "earn his bread by the sweat of his face" the farmer's life has been a life of toil. It takes some strength and effort to dig a living out of the ground. It is not easy to earn a living, much less a fortune, without effort, and the farmer is not the only one who "sweats." Brain workers have no sinecure, although some persons imagine that all they have to do is to sit at a desk and add up figures or to twiddle a pen in their fingers. The life of a salesman behind the counter is most wearisome and monotonous. The beautiful days of spring go by, the birds are singing as they build their nests, the flowers are blooming in the valleys and on the hillsides, and the grass is growing greener and greener in the meadows, yet never a glimpse does he get of the beauty of the bright world except when he can take a car ride of an evening or on a Sunday or holiday.

A grocer's clerk works more hours and harder than the average country boy, who can go to the "corner" and pitch quoits and gossip with his cronies when the city young man is just getting from work, and, as for the man who delivers milk in the city, he has even harder work and longer hours. At 4 in the morning and even earlier his wagon is heard on the streets and himself racing from top to bottom of the high apartment buildings in the cold and sleet of a midwinter's morning or in the enervating heat of summer. At breakneck speed he goes, and one could almost imagine that his life depended upon getting through his rounds in due season. Competition is so great that he must neglect nothing and always be pleasant and obliging to the most unreasonable of customers for fear of losing one. There are the icemen, carrying fifty pounds and often 100 pounds of ice up four flights of stairs, which is no easy task, and as it is not skilled labor the pay is probably not more than it should be, considering the amount of strength expended. Hard as the work is and moderate as is the pay, no man can afford to lose his job, so he has to be very careful not to antagonize his employers.

The man who does business on a small scale and is his own boss probably finds it no easier to make a living, for he has to do the greater part of his own work, and in the case of a bad or unprofitable season is sometimes not so well off as his hireling, who is sure of his wages at least.

That man who owns his land and has good health is a poor farmer who cannot make at least a living for himself and family. It may not be a sumptuous living, but it may be a comparatively comfortable one. This cannot be said of all sorts of occupations.

There is another hope ahead for the farmer. If he doesn't have good luck this year, he may the next. There is always a chance that there will be a better yield in crops and a better price in the market. The element of uncertainty adds zest to life which a settled amount of wages from month to month and from year to year cannot give, and he is always sure of enough to eat on the farm of some sort or another.

The time is coming and is not far distant when the farmer's life will be looked upon as the ideal life by many of the world weary toilers of the crowded cities. Even now the one bright dream of many a drudger in the stores and offices is of a happy time coming when he will have a farm, a home all his own in the country, where he can rest his tired brain and nerves as he sits beneath his own vine and fig—or apple—tree. Whoever despises a farmer's life is a fool; it is the most independent life on earth.—Country Gentleman.

Pneumonia and La Grippe.

Cough cured quickly by Foley's Honey and Tar. Refuse substitutes. All druggists.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher

Judgment Affirmed.

Indianapolis, Jan. 8.—The judgment convicting Myra Freese of murdering William Gray in Shelby county in July, 1901, and sentencing her to imprisonment for life, was affirmed by the supreme court yesterday. The defense was insanity. In reciting the facts the court says that Mrs. Freese claimed to have been assaulted by Gray while he was boarding at her house a few weeks before the murder.

To Escape Plotters.

Barcelona, Jan. 8.—Senor Quirno Costa, vice president of Argentina, has recalled his engagements here and has left Barcelona hurriedly for Nice. His departure is attributed to fear of an anarchist plot against himself.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Etta Butler, the actress, whose last appearance was with the "Liberty Bells" company, is dead at New York.

After the Crown Prince of Saxony has obtained a verdict in the civil court he will ask the Pope to annul his marriage.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has bought for $7,500 a large house in Kansas City, Kans., to be used as a home for drunkards wives.

Dr. Von Holeben, German ambassador at Washington, has applied for a prolonged leave of absence on account of his health.

The German minister of the Interior asks for $1,000,000 for building dwellings for laborers employed in the government shipyards.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give the city of Philadelphia a million and a half dollars towards the extension of its free library system.

As a result of the government victory over the revolutionists at Guatire, Gen. Fernandez, one of the revolutionary leaders has offered to treat with President Castro.

As the result of an encounter between a posse of Eagle, (Wis.) citizens and a gang of four burglars and safe blowers, one robber was probably fatally, shot one was captured, and the other two escaped.

An amendment to the Illinois state constitution empowering the legislature to pass special laws for the benefit of Chicago on all subjects of municipal government was endorsed at a meeting of the Chicago new charter convention.

EARNED, NOT BOUGHT

Such is the Reputation of "The Little Conqueror" is Seymour.

How hard it often is to earn and maintain a good reputation and how easy it is to lose one. As which a man's reputation so it is with other things in life. Some things achieve a reputation which stays with them. They are founded on intrinsic value. They face the public backed up by honesty, and work their way quietly but thoroughly, Seymour people want to better proof of the merit than is contained in the following experience of a citizen.

Mrs. L. T. Gorrell of 700 Brown street says: "I derived great benefi from the use of of Doan's Kidney ills, sold by C. W. Milhous, druggist. My son also suffered a great deal from his kidneys and thense of Doan's Kidney Pills built him up and after taking them he had no further annoyance. My husband suffered much from a lame back and did not sleep well nights on account of the pain and a kidney weakness. He says he never had a medicine do him as much good as Doan's Kidney Pills. I have no hesitation in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills at every opportunity which occurs."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doans and take no other.

Every Bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Warranted.

We guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. W. C. Milhous drug store.

A Liberal Offer.

The undersigned will give a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets to any one wanting a reliable remedy for disorders of the stomach, biliousness or constipation. This is a new remedy and a good one. W. C. Milhous drug store.

The prevention of consumption is entirely a question of commencing the proper treatment in time. Nothing is so well adapted to ward off fatal lung roubles as Foley's Honey and Tar. All druggists.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher

SOUTHERN INDIANA EXCURSIONS

National League of Commission Merchants, Chicago, Illinois, January 14-16, 1903. One and one-third fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan, via the Southern Indiana Ry

Indiana Stat Dairy Association—Lafayete Ind., January 21-23, 1903. The Southern Indiana Ry, will make a rate of one and one third fare sor the round trip on January 20 and 21, good going only on date of sale, good returning to and including January 24, 1902.

Annual Convention National Live Stock Association, Kansas City, Mo.—January 13-16 1902, via the Southern Indiana Ry. one and one third fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan.

Reunion Alumni Association of Indiana University Bloomington, Ind., January 20, 1903—For this occasion the Southern Indiana railway will make a rate of one fare for the round trip on January 19th and 20th and tickets good returning to and including January 23rd. 1903.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations, St. Louis, January 19-22, 1903, one and one-third fare for the round trip on the certificate plan, via the Southern Indiana railway

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Greatest World's Fair

The world has ever seen will be held at ST. LOUIS in 1904, and

The Greatest St. Louis Newspaper

Will be indispensable during the coming year. We offer

The ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

Twice every week and the

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Both Papers One Year, Only 1.75

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

Is issued Semi-Weekly, eight or more pages, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal as a GREAT MODERN NEWSPAPER.

It prints All the News of All the Earth, besides an immense variety of interesting and instructive reading matter for every member of the family.

PROMPT ACTION IS NECESSARY

This liberal clubbing offer will be open only a Limited Time. Send your subscription today to

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Ten or Twelve Pages, Issued Evary Wednesday.

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Weekly Republican,

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WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL

Both one year for only........ **$1.60**

This is for cash subscription only. All subscriptions under this combination offer must be sent through the REPUBLICAN office.

Twenty-two years of actual practice enables us to perfectly fit glasses. Our prices are the lowest and our goods the best that cash can buy. Eyes fitted free. Call on E. M YOUNG, [illegible] street.

B. & S-W. TIME TABLE.

EAST BOUND.

ARRIVE.			DEPART.
No. 12	4:40 a. m.	daily......	4:43 a. m
No. 4	9:10 a. m.	"	9:14 a. m
No. 2	3:07 p. m.	"	3:10 p. m
No. 8	4:10 p. m.	dly ex Sun	4:15 p. m

WESTBOUND.

ARRIVE.			DEPART.
No. 5	5:24 a. m.	dly ex Sun	5:27 a. m
No. 9	5:24 a. m.	Sun only	5:27 a. m
No. 7	10:20 a. m.	dly ex Sun	10:25 a. m
No. 1	11:20 a. m.	daily....	11:23 a. m
No 3	11:50 p. m.	" ...	11:53 p. m

Local freight trains do not carry passengers. No. 5 will take local passengers west C. C. FREY Agent.

B. & O. S-W. EXCURSIONS.

Mardi Gras Festivities—The B. & O. S. W. R. R. will sell tickets to New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., and return Feb. 17th to 22nd inclusive. At one fare for the round trip good to return Feb. 28th with privilege of extension to Mar. 14, 1903, by depositing ticket with joint agent and payment of fifty cents. For full particulars call on or address C. C. FREY, Agent.

Excursion to Kansas City, Mo.—The B. & O. S. W. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Kansas City, Mo., and return account of the National Live Stock Association Jan. 11-12 and 13, 1903 good to return Jan. 16th with privilege of extension to Jan. 31st, 1903 by depositing ticket with joint agent and payment of fifty cents. For full particulars call on or address C. C. FREY, Agent.

Second Class Colonist Rates—The B. & O. S-W. will sell one way second class colonist tickets Nov. 4th and 18th, Dec. 2nd and 16th 1902, Jan. 6th and 20th, Feb. 3rd and 17th March 3rd and 17th, April 7th and 21st, 1903 at very low rates to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri Nebraska, North and South Carolina, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Wyoming. For full particuars call on or address C. C. FREY, agent.

Homeseekers Excursion 1902-1903.—The B & O. S-W. R. R. will sell Home-seekers' excursion tickets Nov. 4th and 18, Dec. 2nd and 16th, 1902, Jan. 6th and 20th. Feb. 3d and 17th, March 3d and 17th and April 7th and 21st, 1903, to points west, north-west, south and south-west. Good to return twenty-one days from dates of sale. For rates, routes and time tables, call on or address C. C. Frey agent.

WE DON'T WANT TO BE PERSONAL

But have you forgotten to buy something you need in

UNDERWEAR

You can find what you want in our line as we have all styles and sizes

Fleece Lined 35c to 2.00 per Garment

All Wool 1.00 to 1.50 per Garment

Union Suits 1.00 to 2.00 per Garment

200 Heavy Gray Merino Undershirts Worth 34c to 46c at... 18c

The Hub

A Hot Water Bottle Story

A man bought a hot water bottle at a "nine cent" store for 49 cents. We wanted to charge him a dollar for a good one, and he said, "I have saved 51 cents." But the first time he used the bottle it leaked and the second time it came apart, and then he said, "Oh, that I had my money back," but he could not get it.

MORAL

A dollar well spent is better than 50 cents badly saved. Our hot water bottles are made by a reliable firm, and are worth the price we ask because they last and don't leak Every bottle GUARANTEED perfect. Prices, depending on size. Don't be like the man in the story.

W. F. PETER DRUG CO.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures colds, prevents pneumonia.

FRED N. JOHNSON,

Teacher of Violin, Mandolin, Guita and all Band and Orchestra instruments. Band and Orchestra music furnished for all occasions.

PIANOS TUNED.

For terms, etc., call or address 210 East 3d St. For sale one second hand organ in fine condition.

Southern Indiana Ry. Time Table

TRAINS LEAVE FOR NORTH.

No. 2 daily	7:05 a. m
No. 4 "	11:30 a m
No. 6 "	5:25 p. m

TRAINS ARRIVE FROM NORTH.

No. 1 daily	9:55 a. m
No. 3 "	3:15 p. m
No. 5 "	9:30 p. m

Local freight train will carry passengers between Seymour and Westport. Leaving at 3:15 p. m.: arriving at 7:05 a. m.

Foley's Honey and Tar for children, safe, sure. No opiates.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

CHICAGO, ILLS., January 8, 1903.—Generally fair tonight and Friday. Slight change in temperature.

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters cures.

Impossible to force an accident. Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Monarch over pain.

A lazy liver makes a lazy man. Burdock Blood Bitters is the natural, never failing remedy for a lazy liver

"If" a woman ever gets so "homely" she isn't worth looking at, she'd better take Rocky Mountain Tea. Brings back the bloom of youth. 35 cents. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

"Little Colds" neglected—thousands of lives sacrified every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds—cures big colds too, down to the very verge of consumption.

You have looked into a beautiful face, seen the sweet smile, rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, and wished nature had made you attractive. Rocky Mountain Tea makes homely women beautiful. W. F. Peter Drug Co.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Union Meetings Each Afternoon and Evening This Week.

The week of prayer will be observed this week. The Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Christian churches will hold union meetings each afternoon at 2:30 and each evening at 7:30. The following program is announced:

Thursday afternoon at the Methodist church at 2:30. Leader Dr. E. C. Jacka. Sermon at 7:30 by Rev. W. C. Martin.

Friday afternoon at 2:30 at First Baptist church Leader Dr. E. R. Vest. Sermon at 7:30 by Rev. J. W. Moody.

The public is invited to all these services.

DIED.

MITCHELL.—Roy Mitchell, colored, son of Otis Mitchell, died at the family home on West Laurel street Wednesday afternoon. The boy was past six years of age. He had diphtheria but had been over that for more than a week. Intermittent fever was the immediate cause of his death. Burial Friday forenoon at Crane's graveyard west of town.

DURMENT.—Willie Durment, little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Durment, died at the family home in Brownstown Wednesday evening. He had been sick for some time.

MARRIED.

ROBERTS-BENNETT.

Miss Mary Bennett and Lewis Roberts were married Thursday evening, Jan. 1, at the bride's home near Spraytown. Ehe ceremony was performed by Esquire Wright in the presence of a number of friends.

Fresh oysters today at Hancock's.

Abe Highnote, formerly of Jackson county, but now of Corsicana, Texas, was united in marriage Sunday, December 26, 1902, to a Mrs. Atcheson. They spent their honeymoon with John Sawyers, a former Jackson county neighbor.

Mrs. Catherine Ebner entertained from 2 to 8 Tuesday. It was her son, J. L. Ebner's birthday anniversary. January 11 will be Mrs. Ebner's seventieth anniversary and it was planned to celebrate the two events Tuesday. Forty guests enjoyed the hospitality of the hostess, including Mr and Mrs. Lawrence Ebner, of Seymour.—Vincennes Commercial.

Fresh meats of allkinds at all times at McDonald's meat market. tf

Notice of Stock-Holders Meeting.

The regular annual meeting for the election of directors of the First National Bank of Seymour Indiana, will be held at the office of the bank on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1903.

CYRUS E. MCCRADY, Cashier.

jl3

WANTED—A trustworthy gentleman or ady in each county to manage business for lan old established house of solid financia standing. A straight, bona fide weekly salary of $18.00 paid by check each Wednesday with ll expenses direct from headquarters0 aMoney advanced for expenses. Manager, 35 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. j7d

Rising Sun Canned Frui ts, Vegetables, Fish Etc.

We stake our reputation on the quality of this brand. So certain are we that our patrons will be pleased that we will agree to take back any can, of any variety that fails to give satisfaction. These goods now being demonstrated. J. S. MILLS & CO.

d18 ,tf

WANTS MORE MONEY.

New Suit Against the Estate of the Late Rosella Wright.

Suit was filed by Miss Sarah W. Williams in the Clark Circuit Court Tuesday evening against John T. Potter, administrator of the estate of Miss Rosella Wright, deceased. Mrs. Wright died January 4, 1902. Miss Williams, the complainant in action, lived with the deceased and had been adopted by her. She was a beneficiary under the will to the amount of $1,000. When Mr. Potter came to making an inventory and had already found property more than sufficient to pay all legacies, Williams showed him where there was $4,000 hidden away in baking powder cans in odd corners, Miss Williams being the only person who knew of its existence.

In the suit now filed Mrs. Williams claims $1 a day for attendance from January 1, 1883 to the date of Mrs. Wright's death, and $100 for previous services. The total claim is for $4,020.—Jeffersonville News.

The above is of interest here since Mrs. Wright had a number of relatives in Seymour. Thos. J. Clark, a nephew, was remembered in her will. O. H. Montgomery is attorney for some of the heirs who have interests in Mrs. Wrights' estate.

BUSINESS NOTES.

J. T. Foster made a business trip to Brownstown today.

Miss Ella Jordon is here from Indianapolis the guest of relatives.

Miss Hattie Howard, of Shoals, came here this morning to visit friends.

Jno. A. Thompson, of Edinburg, was here last evening on business with P. A. Jones.

Hon. O. H. Montgomery went to Indianapolis today to look after some legal business.

A. Dickow, of the Seymour Saddlery Company, made a business trip to Indianapolis today.

S. F. Scott, of Indianapolis, who has been here on business, went to Evansville this morning.

Jas. A. Montgomery went to Brownstown today to attend a meeting of the Farmers Insurance Company.

J. F. Shields and daughter of Shelbyville, who have visited friends here, returned home this morning.

Commendable Enterprise.

The movement among Indianapolis business men for the building of a coliseum gives great promise of success. At a banquet held Tuesday night, $65,000 was subscribed and there was no subscription for less than $1,000. This certainly is a good beginning and speaks volumes for the public spirit of the business men of the city. There has just been raised the sum of $150,000 for the purpose of purchasing the United States arsenal grounds, on which there is to be erected a technical institute and now to follow this up by raising money by public subscriptions sufficient to build a coliseum is indeed a creditable showing. If the movement to build the coliseum is successful it is probable that Indianapolis will get one national political convention in 1904.

Agrees With Beveridge.

J. Wight Giddings, of Tucson, Ariz., ex-Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, agrees with Senator Beveridge that Arizona is not a fit subject for statehood honors. While at Indianapolis recently he said:

"I hope that Senator Beveridge will win in the fight he is leading. I believe that Arizona is not yet in a condition to justify admission to statehood and I know that many of the prominent citizens of the territory agree with me. There is opposition in the Territory to the proposition to make Arizona a state and this opposition comes not only from republicans, but from many prominent democrats as well."

President to Visit Canton.

President Roosevelt will be the gues of the Canton (O.) Republican League at a dinner given on the evening of January 27, in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the late President McKinley. Mr. McKinley's birthday anniversary is on the 29th inst., but on that date a state function will necessitate Mr. Roosevelt's presence in Washington. Other distinguished public men will be present.

Union Meeting.

The Union service tonight will be held at the Methodist church beginning at 7:30. The sermon will be by Rev. W. C. Martin, pastor of the Baptist church. Public invited.

BORN.

To William Breitfield and wife, Wednesday, January 7, a girl.

Dislocated Her Shoulder.

Mrs. Johanna Soderholm, of Fergus Falls, Minn., fell and dislocated her shoulder. She had a surgeon to get it back in place as soon as possible, but it was quite sore and pained her very much. Her son mentioned that he had seen Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised for sprains and soreness, and she asked him to buy her a bottle of it, which he did. It quickly relieved her to sleep which she had not done for several days. The son was so much pleased with the relief it gave his mother that he has since recommended it to many others. For sale by C. W. Milhous drug store.

PERSONAL.

L. J. Cook, of Loogootee, was here today.

Josh England came over from Kurtz last evening.

Will Hohenbeck left last evening on a trip to Chicago.

C. S. Broyler went to Paris Crossing this morning.

L. M. Frazer went to Vallonia on No. 7 this morning.

Charles Cordes went to Brownstown on the morning train.

Dr. A. M. Veazey was here from Medora this morning.

Leonard Weddle and wife visited at Brownstown this week.

J. H. Benton and wife, of Scott county, were in town today.

Otto Kendrick, of Hayden, was in town yesterday afternoon.

J. W. Cunningham was here from Brownstown this forenoon.

August Schultheis has returned to Indianapolis after a visit here.

Mrs. Susan Robertson, of Hamilton township, is reported no better today.

James S. Wood, of Madison, who was here last night, went to Vincennes today.

William Armbruster was here from Kurtz on his way to Brownstown today.

Fred Reitmeyer and his mother went to Indianapolis last evening to visit relatives.

George W. Thompson, of Indianapolis, visited his father at Houston, Wednesday.

Ben Simon and wife now occupy rooms above Hodapp & Weithoff's millinery store.

William Largent's son, who is dangerously sick, is reported a little better today.

Mrs. Hattie Hoover, of Osgood, who has been here visiting friends returned to Osgood today.

Daniel Walker, of Hamilton township, went to Grreenfield this morning to visit his daughter.

Mrs. Dora McClellen, who has resided here three years, moved to Columbus last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kreinhagen went to Jonesville last evening to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. George W. Wheeler, who has been visiting relatives at Carmi, Ill, came home Wednesday.

Miss Josephine Applewhite, of Brownstown, has gone to Cincinnati to take a course in music.

Ed Kleinmeyer is on duty at the Hotel Jonas after a visit with his mother at Brownstown.

Miss Ella Jeffries, of Cincinnati, who has visited Miss Violet Corthum, returned home yesterday.

Charles Kurtz, of Missouri, who has visited his uncle, L. A. Spitz, went to Indianapolis this morning.

John Hoevener, who was hurt at Azalia a day or two ago, was taken to his home at Bedford today.

C. L. Ackerman returned from Burlington, Iowa, last night and this morning went to Brownstown.

Mrs. Mary Tharp, who has been here from Bedford visiting friends, returned home last evening.

Miss Katie Jackson, who has been here visiting Mrs. John Groub, returned to Cincinnati last evening.

Will Smith and wife, of Wabash, who have visited friends and relatives near Marling, returned home today.

Mrs. John Klitch was called to Kurtz this morning by the dangerous sickness of her brother, A. L. Connor.

Mrs. William Slater, who was at Chillicothe, Ohio, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Will Graf, has returned home.

Thomas Tucker and family have moved here from Indianapolis and occupy a house on Indianapolis avenue.

Miss Rose Traylor, of Indianapolis, who has been here six weeks, the guest of her sister, Mrs George L. Barkley, returned home this morning.

Loyd Clark, of Montgomery, was the guest of his son, J. M. Clark, today. He was on his way home from Cincinnati where he took a load of stock.

Mrs. V. L. Beam, of Medora, and her daughter, Mrs. Maude Wray, of Bloomington, Ill., who have visited R. W Irwin and wife, returned to Medora today.

The many friends of Mrs. J. E. Payne, who is at the Banker sanatarium at Columbus, will be pleased to know that she has so far recovered as to be able to be up some.—Brownstown Banner.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at this place and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES	GENTS.
	Gavin J. B. Mr.
	Gregory George Mr.
	Harper Henry Mr.
	Lane C. H. Mr.
	Wilson Fred Mr.

WM. P MASTERS, P. M.

Advertised January 5, 1903.

Cut this out and take it to C. W. Milhous drng store and get a free Psample of hamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, the best physic. They cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Regular size, 25c. per box. C. W. Milhous drug store.

LYNCHING THREATENED.

The Indictment of Vote-Sellers in Martin County Resisted.

There has been much excitement stirred up in Martin county by the arrest of the parties indicted for selling or offering to sell their votes, and information reached Shoals Tuesday that an attempt was being made to organize a mob to lynch Deputy Prosecutor Gwin, Special Prosecutor McCormick, who was appointed by Judge Houghton to assist in the investigation of these cases, and D. A. Watson, a merchant, who was one of the witnesses before the grand jury, but learning that their plot had been exposed abandoned their project, but threatened vengeance against the man who informed of the plot. Mr. Watson also received a letter from relatives to be on his guard. Threats have been made to burn the property of F. W. Force, a prominent farmer and politician, if he gives evidence against some of the parties indicted. There were about 100 indictments returned by the Martin county grand jury.—Washington Democrat.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co. Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In Bed Four Weeks with La Grippe.

We have received the following letter from Mr Roy Kemp, of Angola, Ind. "I was in bed four weeks with la grippe and tried many remedies and spent considerable for treatment with physicians, but I received no relief until I tried Foley's Honey and Tar. Two small bottles of this medicine cured me and now I use it exclusively in my family." Take no substitutes. All druggists.

Seven Principal Routes.

It is a well known fact that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway system offers a great many different routes between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Its main line between those points is especially well known as the route over which runs the famous "PIONEER LIMITED" and the Government Fast Mail Trains.

There are six or seven other routes over a number of which are run through coaches and sleeping cars, which are almost as direct as the principal main line.

These various routes traverse the most interesting and attractive sections of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, including the celebrated "Lake Region" of Wisconsin, and cross the Wisconsin river at the famous "Dells," where is the most pictureque scenery in the Northwest.

The main line and several others include from 150 to 300 miles of romantic and pictureque scenery along the Mississippi river. On these various lines are located the most important towns and cities in the Northwest.

Both one way and special excursion tickets between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis are honored via any one of these direct lines.

The teachers attending the Educational Convention at Minneapolis will appreciate and take advantage of this fact as they can have a choice of routes going and returning.

For further information, schedule of trains, equipment, etc., address C. C. Mordough, Traveling Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry

Many people unacquainted with the geography of the West imagine that because the names "Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul" are used in the corporate title of the railway owning the Short Line between Chicago and Omaha, they must go via the cities of Milwaukee and St. Paul to reach their destination—and if it be Omaha or west thereof. This is a mistaken idea. On a map the line running directly east and west would look like this

Omaha————————Chicago

There is nothing more simple than that, and it is less than 500 miles between Chicago and Omaha. Two through trains daily in each direction with the best sleeping car and dinning car service, and all regular travelers know and appreciate the merits of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway's Short Line between the East and the West.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to C. C. Mordough, Traveling Passenger Agent, 12 Carew, Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Stop It.

A neglected cough or cold may lead to serious bronchial or lung troubles. Don't take chances when Foley's Honey and Tar affords perfect security from serious effects of a cold. All druggists.

SPECIAL SALE OF RUBBERS.

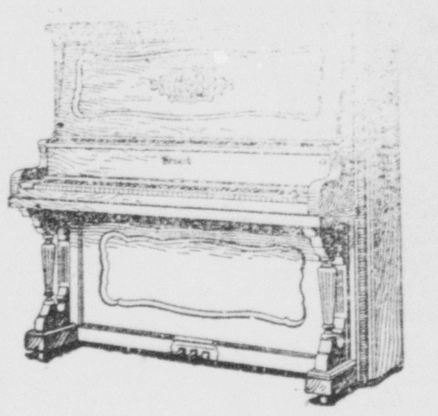
Men's Felt Boots going at	$1.25 to $2.25
Men's All Rubber Arctics going at	1.15
Men's Two Buckle Arctics going at	1.25
Men's Cloth Top Arctics going at	95c
Men's Rubber Sandals going at	50c
Youth's and Misses' Arctics going at	50c
One Lot of Ladies' Arctics going at	50c

Don't miss this chance, This sale only lasts two weeks. You will find these bargains at 13 East Second street.

RICHART'S FINE SHOE HOUSE

COKE!

A. D. Shields, NO. 12 Tipton St. Telephone, 193.



PIANOS —AT— Factory Prices FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

ALL AT 124 S. CHESTNUT ST

Tuning and repairing by a first class tuner.

E. M. YOUNG.

Same to You

And many of them, and you will have them, too, if you use good timber and stop worrying over poor stuff. Buy it at The Travis Carter Co., and you'll get the best. You will be happy and your workmen will be happy and so will we.

The Travis Carter Co

Now is the Time

To Have Your Eyes Attended to

In examining the eye we use the latest improved instruments. Neglect on your part may cost you more money in the future, to say nothing of the aches and pains in the meantime.

Everything guaranteed as represented.

Eyes tested free.

Jackson & Tinder, Up-to-Date Jewelers and Opticians

104 WEST SECOND STREET.

Read This!

—THE— Weekly Gazette

CINCINNATI, O.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

50 CTS A YEAR.

Always Republican.

Always Reliable.

All the news of the week gathered by the Associated Press and our mammoth corps of correspondents in every central part of the globe.

Forceful and Fearless Editorials.

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Some Attractive Features:

Appearing each week are as follows: The Harness Horse, The Farmer's Leaf—Timber Growing. Pumpkin Growing, etc.—Poultry, Live Stock and Dairy, Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers, Fascinating Fashions for the Fair, Fashionable Patterns at Nominal Prices, The confidence Corner, Kitchen Conveniences, and absolutely the Best Market Reports in the Country.

You can't do without the Weekly Gazette this winter. Price 50c a year.

ADDRESS:

Weekly Gazette, Cincinnati, O.

To Chicago via Southern Indiana Ry.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Seymour 7:05 a m.,	Chicago 4:10 p.m.
Seymour 5:25 p. m.,	Chicago 6:53 a.m

Direct connections made at Chicago of allpoints north and northwest,

THE Main Traveled Route

To the Northwest is the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway It is the best road, has best train equipment, and best sleeping car and dining car service. It is the route of the United States Government Fast Mail trains and of the famous Pioneer Limited trains. If you go to the Twin Cities of Minnesota or beyond go via "The St. Paul Road" and ride on the best train in the world.

All ticket agents sell tickets via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. For descriptive literature address F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent Chicago.

TOUR OF ALL MEXICO, VIA B. & O. S-W.,

Tuesday, January 27, 1902.

Under special escort. Pullman Vesbuled Trains, Drawing-rooms, Compartments, Parlor, Librrry, Music Room, Dining Car and the famous

Open Top Observation Car Chililitli.

Leisurely itinerary with long stops, including Three Circle Tours in the Tropics and the ruined cities in the south of Mexico. Tickets include al expenses everywhere.

Address Agents of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R., or O. P. McCarty, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Sixty-third assembly of Indiana convenes at a time of universal prosperity. Peace, happiness and contentment more generally prevail than at the convening of any other session of the general assembly in the history of our commonwealth, and I join with the people of the state in returning thanks to the Giver of all gifts for the generous bounty He has bestowed upon us all.

Capital and labor are profitably employed and mutually satisfied; industrial and manufacturing enterprises are converting our resources into products which are being carried into every avenue of trade and commerce; the farm and factory are richly productive; railroad construction is opening new territory, and applied electricity is connecting our cities and towns into close neighborhoods.

As a result of your deliberations I bespeak a session fruitful of just and conservative legislation along the lines of the state's needs. Indiana's foremost position among the states of the Union has largely resulted from the progressive and conservative legislation of its general assemblies. You are commissioned directly by the people to enact laws for their government and protection, and I am sure that you will reflect by your actions the will of the people.

GOV. WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

Party responsibility attaches to the administration of state affairs, but partisan politics, as a motive, has no place in its management or control. The best politics is exemplified in fidelity to official duty and the protection of the interests of those whom we serve. Without any abatement of loyalty to our political convictions, let the master motive be one of serving the state by giving it our patriotic services, to the end that Indiana may continue to be one of the most progressive and prosperous states of the Union.

The financial condition of the commonwealth is one that can justly claim the pride of every good citizen. Each individual taxpayer of Indiana is a stockholder in the great business affairs that so largely form the responsible duties of state administration. Not only in the receipt and disbursement of taxes and fees is there care and judgment to be exercised, but a paramount obligation of loyalty to the requirements of the statutes must be enforced. Any haphazard, tentative policy of dealing with the finances of the public is a monstrous wrong, and can but result in extravagance, waste and official scandal. The fact that the money in the state's treasury is the contribution of the people for the purpose of good government, is, of itself, sufficient reason why a jealous guardianship should be associated with its disbursement, and, as a business proposition, there can be no justification or toleration in not requiring fidelity in accountings, detail in itemization, and a strict construction of the appropriation acts as to the latitude of expenditures. Public fiscal methods should be the exemplar not only of eclectic principles and practices, but in all that is so diversely associated with careful, conservative and cleanly business management. Other states have separate bureaus with retinues of officers and clerks for insurance, building and loan, banking, lands, railroads and varied departments of governmental oversight, that furnish meagre duties and substantial salary lists, but Indiana saves this unnecessary expense by merging under central authority these subordinate divisions, thus not only saving thousands of dollars in superfluous expenses, but giving the public much better and more methodical service. The incidental factors that have given to the taxpayers substantial records of the admirable and purely business financial status of our beloved state institutions, the practice of economy, uniform fiscal methods, the exclusion of parsimony and waste due to careless discipline, the identity of the dollar in accounting from purchase to consumption, and the employment of all surplus revenues to debt reduction instead of permitting the same to needlessly swell the idle balance in the treasury.

The tax rate in Indiana is one of the lowest of any of the states of the Union, and when the growing necessities, both as to permanent improvements and yearly maintenance, are taken into account, was never as light as at present. The state revenue and benevolent institution levies of 14 cents are really all that go into the general fund. The school revenue is redistributed on a statutory basis; the slight specific levy for the state debt can be used only for its prescribed purpose, and the one and two-thirds cents to the educational institutions, aggregates the 29 2-3 cents of the state's share of taxes. The average rate in Indiana is about $1.50 on the $100, so it will be seen the burdens of taxation are local. Permit me to suggest that the problem involved in the solution of high tax levies is associated with township, county and city governments. There never was a greater demand for careful and economical business administration of local public trusts than at present. The careless and shiftless handling of public revenues inevitably produces extravagance and deficits, and in this age of practical economics there is no room or reason for prodigality, political pensions or selfish interest.

The aggregate taxes of the state revenue and benevolent institution funds, collected in 1902, were $2,018,748.50. The amount of fees paid into the treasury by the state officers was $392,035.02, making an aggregate of $2,413,783.52, which, with incidental minor collections from receipts and earnings of the different institutions of the state, constituted the general fund. The total tax duplicates of the state is $1,397,-981,497; the amount of mortgage exemptions is $35,169,250; the amount of delinquent taxes is $2,633,499.51. I especially direct the attention of the legislature to this excessive delinquency. The legislature of 1897 sought to correct this great wrong in increasing the county treasurer's commission on delinquent collections from 4 to 6 per cent, but this has not proven entirely efficient. That delinquent taxes can be collected needs only the scanning of settlement sheets in counties where official duty has been performed. Too often the cause for not compelling delinquents to pay is the fear of political consequence in renomination or election. If the legislature, in its wisdom, can enact a remedy, it should be done. I suggest that the law now limited to Marion county be applied to the whole state, namely, to allow the county treasurer to pay 50 cents as a demand fee for collecting delinquent taxes on personal property, or for collecting delinquent poll tax. This law has proven a most efficient means for collecting delinquent taxes from those who own no real estate.

The debt reducing policy has been steadily pursued, and I am gratified to announce that since the last biennial session of the legislature the following payments have been made:

June 29, 1901, 3 per cent school refunding bonds	$ 300,000
Jan. 2, 1902, 3 per cent school refunding bonds	317,000
July 26, 1902, 3 per cent school refunding bonds	1,000,000
Jan. 5, 1903, 3 per cent school refunding bonds	200,000
Total	$1,817,000

Of this amount $793,963.34 accrued from the special levy, and the balance, or $1,-013,036.66, was derived from the general fund, $635,859.20 of which being the amount of the war claim for interest and discounts collected from the general government. The annual interest charge now is $95,-565. The unpaid balance of the state debt is $2,687,615.12, which is represented as follows:

3 per cent refunding bonds, 1889	$1,113,000 00
3½ per cent temporary loan, 1895	585,000 00
3½ per cent temporary funding loan, 1895	500,000 00
5 per cent Purdue University, 1900	340,000 00
5 per cent Indiana University, 1887	144,000 00
State stock certificates	5,615 12
Total	$2,687,615 12

Of the above amount $1,113,000 of 3 per cent bonds have the optional clause and are redeemable at the pleasure of the state; the $1,085,000 3½ per cents can not be paid until 1910, and are due 1915; the $340,000 5 per cent bond, in accordance with the act of congress requiring the state to perpetually guarantee this bond and rate of interest, was, by an act of the legislature of 1901 (pp. 34-35), renewed April 1, 1901, by the governor and state treasurer for 20 years. The 5 per cent bond for $144,000, due to Indiana University, is also perpetual, so that the principal of these amounts can never be paid. The state stock certificates, $5,615.12, are internal improvement certificates, the interest on which has ceased, and although the state has published far and wide its desire to redeem the same, only $1,000 has been presented in recent years, so that it is fair to presume this remaining amount lost. This practically reduces the debt to $2,198,000. I deem it the part of financial wisdom to continue the debt-paying course and retain the present state debt sinking fund levy. The steadfast purpose of the commonwealth should be to free itself of debt and interest and then maintain this condition. There is an approximate identity between the individual in debt mortgaged by fixed charges of interest, and the state, which is but the composite of its citizenship, with bonds and attendant coupons inexorably sapping tolls from the treasury. The individual free from financial shackles and the commonwealth independent of bonds and bondholders, combine both abstract and concrete evidence of prosperous conditions, and relative to the state are inviting to investments, business enterprise and substantial citizenship.

The claim of the state against the federal government for interest and discounts on its bonds and obligations, made necessary in the recruiting, equipment and maintenance of the volunteer soldiers of Indiana in the war for the Union, was presented to the treasury department by Attorney-General Taylor and the accounting department of the state, and the sum of $635,859.20 was paid. This amount was immediately applied in liquidating the state debt, and was included in the $1,000,000 payment on July 18, 1902. This claim was an original one on the part of Indiana, and its collection was made possible by congressional action legalizing interest and discounts as a proper charge in the war expenses of the state, authorized by the federal government. Its collection was without any fees or costs, the officials of the state presenting and prosecuting it to a successful conclusion. In addition to the services of the state authorities in this matter, the congressional delegation rendered valuable aid in furthering legislation and securing a prompt appropriation for this just, though tardy, reimbursement.

I would recommend that the tax levy remain unchanged. With the accruing revenues to the general fund, and the fees from the different bureaus of state government, there will be ample resources to provide for all the legitimate expenses of the commonwealth, make sufficient appropriation for the maintenance and repairs of our institutions and keep pace with the growth and necessities of the state in continued enlargement and construction that from year to year may be necessary.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The state banks, trust companies and savings banks are in a flourishing condition. It is a matter of congratulation that these financial agencies of the people are in a position of assured strength and under such careful, conservative management that the public has little fear or alarm as to future conditions. The history of banking institutions in Indiana in the past few years has been one singularly free from experiment or danger. There has been no failure in any part of the state banking institutions during the past two years, and no losses have accrued to a single depositor.

There are now 114 state banks. The statement of condition on Oct. 31, 1902, showed that the aggregate capital was $4,884,490, with a surplus of $915,443.78. They had bills receivable amounting to $18,805,135.86 and deposits amounting to $20,547,906.52. This is the largest volume and the most satisfactory condition of business ever known in the banking history of Indiana. The law ought to be strengthened in that the establishment of branch or collateral banks should be permitted. At the present time the law is silent upon this proposition, but there is an inclination occasionally to do a branch banking business as offshoots from a single organization, which, in my judgment, should not be permitted. There are a very large number of private banks in Indiana. The law treats organizations of this character as copartnerships, and fixes the financial responsibility accordingly. I recommend to the legislature that the law should definitely fix a capital to be fully paid in cash as a basis for private banks, the minimum amount being $25,000, the same as now provided for in the organization of state banks.

There has been an increasing number of trust companies organized each year since the law was passed. At present there are 87. They are uniformly prosperous and occupy the fiduciary fields in the respective locations. The average rate of interest paid by these companies for savings is generally 3 per cent per year, compounded semi-annually. There is a growing tendency on the part of a number of trust companies to do a semi-banking business. The statute is not clear in its limitations. It should be amended so that they could not invade the field of commercial banking, but should be restricted to the intent of the law, confining their operations to a trust field and not general or commercial banking.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

On the 21st day of October, 1901, the board of control of the state soldiers' and sailors' monument officially reported to the governor the completion of the monument, after a period of almost 14 years since ground was first broken for the foundation of the massive shaft. The records show that the entire cost of the monument aggregates $598,318.76.

The monument is a source of pride to every citizen of Indiana. It is the greatest soldiers' monument on earth.

On the 15th day of May, 1902, this monument was formally dedicated. The Mexican war veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish-American war veterans, the Indiana national guard and other organized military and civic associations, together with a vast concourse of citizens, participated in the dedication. The ceremonies incident to such dedication were worthy of the magnificent memorial to Indiana's heroes of all the wars in which the soldiers of Indiana have participated. By law the battle flags carried by the Indiana soldiery in the war of the rebellion were for the last time taken from their receptacles in the state house and were carried in the great procession by those who had rallied around them in the awful storm of war. From every part of the state patriotic citizens came to witness the ceremonies. Not only officials of Indiana, but officials and representatives of other states united in the solemn rites. Members of every regiment that left Indiana from 1861 to 1865 to help preserve the Union surrounded the tattered flags they once carried in battle. The few remaining members of once strong regiments emphasized the truth of how great is the havoc of war. Indiana is justly proud of her great monument, which stands as a perpetual tribute to the heroes, living and dead, who aided in saving the Union.

SHILOH PARK COMMISSION.

Under the provisions of an act of the legislature of 1901, creating the Shiloh national military park commission, for the purpose of properly establishing monuments commemorating the part Indiana's soldiers took in the battle of Shiloh during the war of the rebellion, I appointed as members of the commission Thomas B. Wood, John F. Wildman, Edwin Nicar, George E. Gardiner, Benjamin Hutchens and Nicholas Ensley. The report of the commission shows that their labors have been industriously and faithfully prosecuted. Twenty-one monuments were contracted for, and it was expected that the dedicatory services would be held Sept. 24 and 25 of last year, but unavoidable delay incident to transportation of materials has delayed the work and the dedication has not now been definitely decided upon.

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN MONUMENT.

On the 1st day of October, 1902, it was my pleasure and honor to accept, on behalf of the people of Indiana, a granite monument erected at the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of the martyred president, at Lincoln City, Spencer county. The memorial was the free-will offering of Mr. J. S. Culver of Springfield, Ill., and the dedicatory services were in keeping with the character of the pioneer mother who gave to the world a name synonymous with human liberty—a son of humble origin who achieved immortal fame. As a mark of esteem of Mr. Culver's kind thoughtfulness and generous deed, I recommend that the general assembly, by joint resolution, or otherwise, express appreciation of the donor's munificence; likewise a vote of thanks to the commissioners and citizens of Spencer county for land donated surrounding the last resting place of the mother of the great Emancipator. I further recommend that suitable provision be made by appropriation to put the grounds in proper order and maintain same.

STATE LABOR COMMISSION.

The state labor commission has accomplished great good and the work so industriously and conscientiously performed by the commissioners, Messrs. L. P. McCormack and B. F. Schmid, has been of such a character as to attract favorable attention throughout the country. During the past two years this commission has made satisfactory adjustment of forty-two labor controversies, involving 202 firms and 10,-000 employes, not including nearly a score of boycotts lifted during that period. For various reasons, a large part of the work of this commission, such as advising with employes, drawing up wage agreements and doing other acts for the promotion of industrial harmony, does not become a matter of public record, but there is ample proof that the good results accomplished far exceed the expectations of the framers of the law. In pursuing investigations and acting in the capacity of arbiters, the commissioners have proceeded with admirable conservatism, basing their rule of conduct on the broad principle that the rights of all persons concerned in a controversy are entitled to unbiased consideration. I am convinced that no other state in the Union is so fortunately situated as Indiana with reference to the amicable relations between the employing and the working classes, nor is there to be found anywhere better laws for the protection of these respective interests. The contract system especially, as it relates to the coal industry, has proved satisfactory, and experience has shown that it is one of the most effective means yet devised for maintaining harmonious relations between employers and employes. Recently a request was made to me by the president of the United Mine Workers of America for a statement concerning the operations of the Indiana law bearing upon the arbitration of labor troubles by the intervention of commissioners duly authorized to take the initiative, and it was my pleasure to submit a statement for the consideration of the commission appointed by the president to investigate the lamentable anthracite coal strike which, I dare say, will have the good effect of creating even more favor in behalf of the advanced stand taken by the law-making power of Indiana with reference to one of the gravest problems that has ever confronted the American people. It should be the constant aim of all right-thinking men to encourage, by every possible means, the growth of tolerance between man and man, regardless of class or station, especially in the relations of employers and employes. Their interests being mutual, there is no valid reason why any feeling of enmity or resentment should exist. The Indiana plan, which provides that men disposed to strike shall continue at work pending arbitration through the medium of accredited representatives, is most highly commendable because it insures to the families of workingmen maintenance that would be denied them under a condition of general suspension of labor during the period of efforts at settlement, as recently witnessed in Pennsylvania.

MINE INSPECTION.

The report of the mine inspector exhibits the work most intelligently done in that department. The mines of Indiana are increasing in number and there are employed therein in this state about 13,000 miners. I am glad to report that never in the mining industry of Indiana have so many mines been in operation or so many miners at work. It is further a matter of congratulation that none of our miners are out on a strike, but that their wages have been gradually increased, and the material prosperity of these miners was never so general or generous as today. Mining is one of the great industries of the state and is constantly growing. The working conditions have been greatly improved and I commend the work of the labor commission and the mine inspector and his deputies in their efforts to assist in the improvement of working conditions and the material prosperity of this great body of workmen in our state.

FORESTRY.

The subject of forestry is now engaging the earnest attention and consideration of practical men, as it is realized that unless immediate and active steps are taken to preserve the timber now growing and to provide for future needs by forest propagation, it is but a matter of a few years until the timber supply of the state will be entirely exhausted.

The attention of the members of this general assembly is directed to this important matter, and it is recommended that forestry be given careful thought and deliberation to the end that ample means may be provided to enable the forestry commission to intelligently prosecute practical forestry work as intended by the law creating the department.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The work of the Board of State Charities is of inestimable value. Its supervision over the benevolent, charitable and correctional institutions is of special value and adds materially to the efficient, humane and economical management of these institutions. I especially commend the services of Mr. Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Board of State Charities, who, in a signal manner, has been faithful to the responsible duties of his position.

BOARD OF TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Experience has demonstrated that the amendments to the tax law made by the legislature of 1901, in that the assessment of street and electric railroads, inter-county gas and pipe lines, etc., is now delegated to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, have given more uniformity to values, because of the merging of this class of property within the province of a single taxing authority. It has been the aim of the state board of tax commissioners to equalize the value of corporate property in conformity with the revenue law of the state so that the physical elements of the property and earning capacity, as demonstrated by receipts and operating expenses, would place each corporation upon such a basis that it would pay to the state in proportion to its real value. The assessment and equalization of nearly $200,000,000 of values is one of the greatest responsibilities devolving upon the public duty of any of the bureaus of this commonwealth, and it requires a fidelity and judgment that, from the different standpoints of basis, can deduce an assessment that will be alike fair and equitable both to the parties in interest as investors and the state from whom the parent franchise was obtained.

The statute of 1901 specifically taxing transportation companies should be so amended that it would be treated as an excise tax or license payable directly to the treasurer of state. These companies do not traverse, generally, the different counties of Indiana, but operate from east to west on trunk lines, so that the values are distributed upon the records of quite a number of counties, but in such minor amounts as to render the revenue to any one county insignificant.

The time of county boards of review ought to be extended so that where business requires they may remain in session forty-five days instead of the present limit. There are a number of counties in Indiana where the interests are so large that justice cannot be done either the state, individual or corporation within the present prescribed term. The larger counties should have more time than the statute now prescribes, and I would suggest that the limit be fixed at forty-five days at the option of the different boards of review based on the amount of business to be transacted.

CREATION OF BUREAUS.

I consider it is timely to direct attention to the fact that in Indiana we have been creating bureaus at a prodigious rate; some desirable, others of small practical consequence, and still others that are next to needless. The result of this tendency to a bureaucracy is especially pernicious in that the creation of a new department marks only the beginning of demands on the treasury for "more." Additional deputies, additional excuses for spending money in order to provide preferred persons with employment, are matters with which each succeeding legislature is called upon to consider in connection with general and specific appropriations. While we should endeavor to lend encouragement to every movement honestly designed to be helpful to public interests, we cannot afford to be unmindful of the rights of citizens who are taxed for the support of such departments or bureaus, especially in cases where the preponderance of evidence indicates that private gain is the motive rather than righteous regard for the public weal.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The work of the legislative committee, while being a new departure, is one of the most valuable reforms authorized by statute. Its labors are very arduous and comprehend in scope every feature of institutional necessity and management. The personal inspection of buildings and grounds, examination of books and needs, is embodied in recommendations to the general assembly. In accordance with the statute I appointed as the committee to make a report to the legislature, Senator Fremont Goodwine, Representatives Henry W. Marshall and Joseph M. Cravens, and I commend their work and conclusions.

NON-PARTISAN BOARDS.

Under the law all of the boards of the penal, correctional and benevolent institutions are non-partisan, excepting that of the Indiana state prison. Recently, in filling a vacancy on this board, created by resignation, I made this board also non-partisan.

THE STATE'S INSTITUTIONS.

The public institutions of Indiana, for the support of which the state makes such liberal provision, are to be commended for their conditions of general excellence. The boards of management are carrying into effect the admirable provisions of law whereby the merit system, humane methods and business detail are enforced, thus securing the very best administration in the discharge of all the multiplied duties and cares, and guarding expenditures without narrow restrictions, but within lines of prudence and economy. There are no deficits to be considered by this general assembly.

INSANE CONVICTS.

The proper care of the insane convicts has, I believe, been satisfactorily solved. There had been an embarrassing condition at the Indiana prison because of the number of insane inmates, with no place for detention except in the prison cells. The board of managers and Warden Reid of that institution, after careful investigation, provided for their care in a ward connected with the hospital, which has proven satisfactory, and I do not believe any legislation is necessary at this time.

MEMBERS OF STATE BOARDS.

The various boards in control of the state institutions are, by law, composed of members varying in number. Most of these boards have three members, but some have four, five, eight and nine members. The members of one-half of the boards receive as compensation $300 per annum, and expenses not exceeding $100. Three of them receive $500 per annum by law and one the same amount by appropriation, although the law provides but $160 per annum. One receives $5 per diem and actual expenses, while one receives same pay as provided for members of the legislature. Another receives mileage and per diem. I recommend that there be uniformity in the number of members composing the boards and also as to the compensation.

CHILD WARDS OF THE STATE.

The great value to the state derived from the existing law which authorizes the appointment of agents to look after the wards of the state who are released from public institutions, is universally recognized, as shown in the supervision of dependent children, of the men from the Reformatory, and the boys from the Reform School. Orphan asylums of Indiana, both public and private, have seen the results of this work and are now turning their attention to the finding of homes for the children under their care. Provision should be made for such agents to secure places for and to exercise constant supervision over those taken from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and also from the Industrial School for Girls. This will, without doubt, increase the number of those who will successfully go into life, and decrease, as a consequence, the cost of maintaining the institutions. What these children need is the influences of a good home. Home life is better than institutional life, and I recommend that such institutions be authorized to employ an agent or agents, with proper duties and powers of selecting places for and exercising watchful care over children from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home and the Industrial School for Girls, and that proper additional appropriation be made therefor.

INSTITUTIONAL EMERGENCY FUND.

The governor's institutional emergency fund carries an appropriation of $30,000 annually to be at the disposition of the chief executive for emergency uses as are inevitable in connection with the state institutions. It is a prudent precaution because of the liability of fires cyclones and omissions from the regular appropriation act, and I heartily endorse the continuation of this item. There was a balance reverted to the treasury from this fund for the fiscal year 1901, of $27,447.03, and for the past fiscal year, $20,598.69.

SURVEY OF KANKAKEE LANDS.

By the gradual lowering of the water of the Kankakee basin and the narrowing of the Kankakee river, a large amount of land has been redeemed from overflow. Much of this land has never been surveyed, and at the last session of the general assembly a provision was inserted in the appropriation act authorizing me to appoint a competent surveyor to run the levels along the Kankakee river from the Illinois state line to the crossing of the Kankakee river by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. Also to survey the swamp lands belonging to the state and located in the counties lying in the basin of the Kankakee river. In accordance with such authority, I appointed Mr. George W. Parks of Lafayette, who has made an excellent survey with plats, profiles and blue prints. The work to be done was much more extensive than at first supposed and the $1,000 appropriated was not sufficient to pay for the entire work. I took the responsibility of directing the surveyor to proceed with the survey and have paid Mr. Parks $300 out of the civil contingent fund. It will require about $1,000 more to pay all expenses necessarily incurred and to be incurred in carrying out the purpose of the law. From the report of the surveyor it appears that there are about nine thousand (9,000) acres of land within the meander lines that presumably belong to the state, some of which certainly does, and has become valuable.

CONVICT LABOR.

Some time ago I invited representatives of organized labor to consider with me the subject of convict labor. We visited the State Prison and the Indiana Reformatory in order that the representatives of labor might for themselves see and investigate our system of dealing with the subject. I also interested gentlemen engaged in manufacturing, and further selected one member of the board of managers of the State Prison and of the Reformatory, requesting them all to give the subject thought, gather information and offer suggestions as how best to solve the problem. A few weeks ago the matter was discussed in conference with me by all the said representatives. No satisfactory substitute for the present system was decided upon. It is a question of large proportions, and many elements enter into it.

MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL CORPORATIONS.

There is a continuing friction between municipal and school corporations so far as the constitutional limit of bonded debt is concerned. Under the operations of the present law the municipal government can cover the full statutory limit of debt and so can the school corporation. The line of distinction is not as clear in the statute as it should be, and I earnestly recommend that the general assembly amend the law by making definite provision that there can not be incurred by municipal and school corporations combined any debt beyond the present constitutional limit. In this connection I would suggest that hereafter bond issues by county, municipal or school boards, or by the state, can only be made with a provision for optional payment after a period of ten years from date of issue.

FIRE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

One of the utilities most intimately associated with our citizenship is that of insurance. I am pleased to say to you that the stigma of Indiana's being the home of "wild-cat" insurance has been substantially removed. The assessment law of 1883 should be repealed and statutes plain and direct enacted that will prevent life insurance by shares or bearing the taint of "graveyard" insurance. Assessment insurance, other than fraternal, has been the source of inestimable loss, deception and disappointment, and the time must soon come, if it has not already arrived, for the state to add greater safeguards. I recommend the enactment of a fire marshal law, modeled after that of the state of Massachusetts. The fire loss is directly responsible for excessive premiums. There is just cause for complaint because of high schedules, but with a daily conflagration loss of $400,000 it can be readily seen that rates to maintain solvent indemnity must be on a parity. The law in relation to special charter companies should be amended to require state supervision and examination. It should be a penal offense to solicit insurance for an unauthorized company. The evil of placing irresponsible insurance by correspondence cannot be reached by state statute, but congressional legislation bearing on frauds, will, it is hoped, soon deprive these worthless corporations of the use of the mails. I suggest the laws be so strengthened as to prevent the debenture, so-called co-operative investment, mining, oil and kindred alluring concerns that cannot comply with an arbitrary standard of statutory requirement, from imposing upon the public.

GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

To the last general assembly was submitted a bill providing for a residence for the governor. At my request the same was withdrawn. My experience in securing what I deemed a suitable home has been unsatisfactory, and I am firm in the belief that a residence should be provided for the chief executive of the state, and one in keeping with the dignity of the office. I earnestly recommend legislation that will provide for the purchase or erection and furnishing of a residence to be occupied by the chief executive of the state. The heads of all the state's institutions, educational excepted, are provided with residence, maintenance for family, and attendants, while the governor must provide all of these from his salary and allowance for rent. Many of the states make suitable provision for their governors in the way of house and furnishings, and this state should have an official residence for its governor, where its citizens may at any time find the chief executive.

VOTING MACHINES.

Admitting the so-called Australian system of conducting elections to be a vast improvement over previous methods, the conclusion is forced upon us that it is so far from being satisfactory that it becomes our bounden duty to adopt measures providing for radical betterments. Experience has demonstrated that the election system as it now exists in this state results in the loss of too many ballots by improper marking, which were honestly cast, and which in full justice should be counted. In providing safeguards against fraud, the present law goes to the extent of affording opportunities for the introduction of technical objections which are frequently used unfairly for the disqualification of electors. This condition should not be permitted further to exist. It is a fundamental principle of our government that the rights of men are equal, but the theory cannot be accepted as effective as long as we permit any considerable number of voters to be subjected to disfranchisement by election boards invalidating ballots through the instrumentality of trivialities. The stability of republican institutions depends upon the power of the people as expressed at the polls, and every man privileged to cast a ballot should be protected in the fullest measure in the exercise of a right which is likewise his patriotic duty.

The sixty-second general assembly created what is known as a "Voting Machine Commission," the report of which will be submitted for your formal consideration, and I trust it will receive your earnest attention. We are confronted with abundant proof that the "Australian System," while it is in many respects superior to former methods, is lamentably deficient in the respect that it permits of the practical disfranchisement of an astonishingly large number of electors whose ballots should be counted as they were intended to be by those who cast them. The efficacy of the voting machine has been tested, and it is the consensus of opinion among those who have given the subject thorough consideration that it guarantees more satisfactory results than may be hoped to be obtained by any other method.

AN AGGRESSIVE EVIL.

I consider it the duty of this general assembly to consider carefully the lottery evil, as it exists in many forms, especially with reference to so-called "guessing contests" conducted by certain newspapers of metropolitan pretensions published outside the confines of Indiana. These "guessing contests" as a rule do not differ materially from lotteries, and they have become such a menace that they cannot be regarded otherwise than demoralizing, especially so on account of the fact that they are patronized largely by persons who can ill afford to spare money thrown away in taking chances against manifestly unfair odds. It is the duty of the state to provide proper safeguards for its citizens, and in my judgment provision should be made by statute if possible to prohibit the sale or circulation in Indiana of newspapers or other publications engaged directly or indirectly in promoting lottery schemes under whatever guise or pretense.

THE PRIZE-FIGHT EVIL.

I respectfully submit to your honorable bodies the necessity for the enactment of more clearly defined laws and more drastic measures for the suppression of prize-fights and the regulation of so-called boxing contests. The existing law, as interpreted by the supreme court, defines a prize-fight according to the definition given in the dictionaries; but the spirit of the law is being constantly violated by promoters of alleged "athletic sports," when, in fact, exhibitions conducted under the pretense of "manly art," are nothing less than contests of brute force. Legitimate athletics are worthy of commendation, but it is a lamentable fact that many persons persistently take advantage of the existing law for the purpose of promoting lawlessness. Pugilism flourishes under the pretext of scientific boxing, and peace officers as well as courts appear to be helpless in the matter of establishing legal distinction. Prize-fighting, whether conducted frankly or covertly, is debasing and demoralizing. It is prompted by brutal instincts and, on the whole, is so utterly disreputable that every possible means should be adopted for the suppression of the manifold evils that attend the dishonored profession of pugilism, practiced under various hypocritical pretexts, but all alike designed to prostitute manhood, breed criminals and cast the law in contempt. I believe it to be the duty of this legislature to take action in the premises which will insure the public protection against disgraceful exhibitions of brutality, under whatever guise it is proposed that they be given.

CODIFICATION OF LAWS.

Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the auditor of state and the attorney general, who have succeeded within the last four years in driving out scores of fraudulent companies organized extensively to sell debentures, bonds, stocks and memberships in all kinds of co-operative schemes, it has been impossible, under the existing law, to eradicate the entire evil of the sale of such stocks, bonds, memberships and certificates to innocent purchasers. While I believe this state is as free, or more so, than most states, from fraudulent concerns, still the law should be strengthened so as to enable the state and county officers to prevent these concerns from doing business within our borders. The corporation laws of Indiana should be codified so that each corporation may be organized under a law or section of a law by itself, and the right, powers and duties should be clearly defined. No corporation should be permitted to incorporate in Indiana with a capital stock published to the public unless such capital stock has been paid in cash or its equivalent, such payment to be made within a reasonable time after such articles are filed. Adventurers should not be permitted to carry on a business in this state. Adequate capital, fully paid up, should be the rule. In this period of great business activity and speculation, irresponsible companies are likely to increase and are increasing greatly in number, and the unwilling public is the ready but unwilling victim. I suggest for your consideration the appointment of a commission to codify all the corporation laws of Indiana, to be submitted at the next session of the general assembly.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

From time to time requests are made to the custodian for the use of the legislative chambers by various bodies desiring to hold conventions therein. Some of these requests come from organizations having more or less connection with the state government, but many more requests are from organizations having no official connection with the state. The halls of the senate and house have been newly furnished, and it remains for your honorable bodies to determine definitely for what purpose, if any, other than legislative, these halls shall be used. Another matter now pressing for action is the right of railroads and interurban lines passing through state grounds. These companies are asserting the right under existing laws to condemn a right of way through the grounds of the state devoted to state purposes. This question should at once be finally determined by law. In some cases the use of prison grounds for railroad or interurban lines would practically destroy the value of such grounds for prison purposes. I advise that action be taken repealing or amending existing laws so as to prevent any railroad, street railway or interurban railway company from condemning a right of way into or through any grounds owned by the state without authority therefor properly given by duly designated state officers or boards, as may be determined.

SALE OF CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Crime in Indiana, I am sure, has never been more vigorously prosecuted than it is now, and yet there are a great many crimes committed that are not premeditated but result from the combined use of whiskey and gunpowder. The carrying of concealed weapons by other than travelers is made a crime in this state, and yet thousands of lawless characters carry these weapons. Burglary is a crime for which there is no excuse. In some states burglary is made a capital crime. I suggest for your consideration, whether it ought not be so defined in Indiana. Certain it is that more restrictive legislation is needed to prevent unauthorized persons from carrying firearms.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The fee and salary act of 1895 was a step in the right direction, in that it placed the officers of the state upon a basis of annual salaries and provided for the conversion of all fees into the public treasury. It has been demonstrated that there are inequalities in the compensation paid state officers, also in the different counties of the state, and in the case of the state's judiciary, the salaries named are inadequate for the duties performed. I am a firm believer that the salaries of public officers should be upon liberal basis and that in return the very best service is due to the people from the incumbents of positions charged with the responsibilities of a public trust. I believe this legislature would be recognizing a just demand that comes up from many counties looking to the readjustment of the scale of salaries now allowed by law, and should enact a new statute covering the salaries to be paid for the filling of the offices in the state. The present law fully pays officers in some counties and underpays those in others where the labors are practically equal. There should be an equalization of salaries; not necessarily an increase in all cases. The report of the fee and salary commission to the legislature of 1901 is replete with information of value.

WOMAN'S PRISON.

There is a decided sentiment favorable to the separation of the Woman's Prison from the Industrial School for Girls. I recommend that a woman's prison be established at Michigan City, separate and apart in every particular from the Indiana prison now located in that city, except that it be under the management of the board of control of the Indiana prison, but in charge of a matron. I would recommend that this be the solution of the matter, but that under no circumstances should the new prison be in any way treated as an adjunct of the Indiana prison and that it be placed upon the state's land adjacent to the prison. Fifty-two is the average number of female prisoners since the establishment of the present prison; sixty the maximum number.

EPIDEMICS.

During the last two years smallpox has been prevalent in many counties of the state. I recommend that specific appropriation be made for the use of the state board of health to enable them to combat the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, and that additional legislation be had enlarging the powers of the state, county and city boards of health respecting the adoption and enforcement of quarantine regulations.

LYNCHING.

In the past two years there has been a marked decrease in the violations of law consequent upon mobs and masked citizens taking the law into their own hands and visiting vengeance upon their victims. The anti-lynching law of 1901 has been effective in that the sheriff of Sullivan county, after a full and fair hearing before the chief executive, was found not to have performed his duty in properly protecting the life of a prisoner from the assaults of a mob that succeeded in carrying into effect their purpose of lynching. The sheriff was deposed from office by law, and I believe the effect of this action will have a very salutary influence, not only in this state, but in other states where public attention has been attracted through the enforcement of our very wholesome law.

TRUSTS.

The evolution along commercial, industrial and financial lines has resulted in combinations representing almost every business, and the effect is now being most seriously considered by the public in relation to its interest. It should always be remembered that corporations secure every legal privilege through legislation. The people are the real grantors and can never be disassociated in their ever present rights after incorporation. In all corporations the public is on both sides. The integrity of invested capital, whether by individuals or corporations, should never be menaced in its lawful rights. When encroachment is made by crossing the border line of public policy or public interest, then the law should assert itself to the end that the people may have proper protection. The legislature is the source of power and prevention in every detail of corporate and public interest connected with this new and most important question, and I most earnestly recommend that, without prejudice and in the exercise of conservative judgment, such legislation as may be necessary shall be enacted that will guard the welfare of the people of Indiana against any contingency of wrong associated with these modern methods of concentration and combination in forwarding the expanding volume of business that is increasing with the growth of this prosperous republic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recommendations are made for the classification of prisoners in the county jails, in protection of juveniles and petty offenders against contact with hardened criminals, and for the establishment of juvenile courts in the larger cities of the state. Recommendation regarding the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis asks for the appointment of a special joint committee to visit St. Louis to obtain needful information that the legislature may be properly advised as to Indiana's duty in the matter of an appropriation looking to a suitable display of the state's resources at that exposition. Regarding the proposition to establish an asylum for epileptics, the message recommends that the legislature "proceed slowly and upon intelligent lines." Recommendation is also made that prisoners convicted of a second or subsequent offense shall be sent to the state prison at Michigan City instead of to the reformatory at Jeffersonville.

In conclusion I desire to impress upon your honorable bodies the responsibility which has been entrusted to you by the voters of this commonwealth. They have confided their weal to your hands and will look to you for a faithful discharge of their trust. Let your counsels and actions be moderate and fair; that when you have performed your duty the citizens whom you represent may say that your deeds are creditable to themselves and to you.

WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

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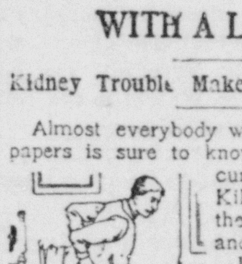

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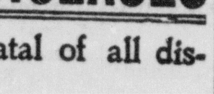

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BEDFORD ROUTE

Southern Indiana Railway

Time Table of Passenger Trains Effective Oct. 26, 1902.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	EVERY DAY.		
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Terre Haute	6:00	11:20	5:25
" Linton	7:03	12:23	6:32
" Beehunter	7:14	12:34	6:43
" Elnora	7:25	12:45	6:55
" Indian Springs	8:02	1:24	7:40
" Bedford	8:43	2:08	[illegible]
Ar. Seymour Junction	9:50	3:07	[illegible]
Seymour	9:55	3:15	9:30
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	EVERY DAY.		
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Seymour	7:05	11:30	5:25
" Seymour Junction	7:10	11:36	[illegible]
" Bedford	8:19	12:45	6:44
" Indian Springs	8:55	1:24	7:19
" Elnora	9:32	2:01	7:58
" Beehunter	9:43	2:12	8:10
" Linton	9:55	2:24	8:23
Ar. Terre Haute	11:00	3:30	9:30
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

CONNECTIONS at JUNCTION POINTS

TERRE HAUTE—Union Station; with Chicago & Eastern Illinois, to and from Chicago and intermediate points, with Vandalia to and from St. Louis, Indianapolis, South Bend, Peoria and intermediate points, and by transfer with Big Four to and from St. Louis, Indianapolis and intermediate points.

LINTON—With Illinois Central, to and from Switz City, Effingham and intermediate points.

BEEHUNTER—With Indianapolis and Vincennes to and from Vincennes, Worthington, Martinsville and intermediate points.

ELNORA—Southern Indiana Station; with Evansville & Indianapolis, to and from Evansville and intermediate points.

BEDFORD—With Monon, to and from Mitchell and Bloomington.

SEYMOUR JUNCTION—Southern Indiana Station; with Pennsylvania, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points.

SEYMOUR—With Pennsylvania, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points; with B. & O. S.-W., to and from Cincinnati and intermediate points and points east.

On Sundays local tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip.

Central Passenger Association Mileage Tickets will be honored by this company.

For time tables and further information apply to agents of this company, or to

H. H. ROSEMAN, G. P. & T. A.,
Terre Haute, Indiana.